Rs. 135 buys you a Royal West End Cycle complete.
Strongly recommended by
WELLINGTON CYCLE Co.
Bombay & Poona.

The Bombay Chronicle.

FOUNDED BY SIR PHEROZESHAH M. MEHTA IN 1913.

VOL. VI. NO. 166 BOMBAY: SATURDAY, JULY 13, 1918. TWO ANNAS.

THE BRAND OF HIGH GRADE QUALITY.
It is made to give satisfaction.
It is bound to give satisfaction.
It does give satisfaction
WELLINGTON CYCLE Co.
Bombay & Poona.

SHIPPING

P. & O.
AND
BRITISH INDIA
(COMPANIES INCORPORATED IN ENGLAND.)
MAIL & PASSENGER SERVICE.

STEAMERS of the P. & O. Co. will be despatched to London at frequent intervals.

The BRITISH INDIA Co. will despatch mail steamers for Karachi, Persian Gulf, and East and South African ports at frequent intervals.

Terms and Rates of Freight and Passage for P. & O. and B. I. sailings may be arranged with

MACKINNON MACKENZIE & Co.,
Nicol Road, Fort, Bombay.

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Japan Mail Steamship Co., Ltd
(Incorporated in Japan.)

REGULAR SERVICE TO JAPAN, VIA SINGAPORE, HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI.

For Sailings and Freight apply to:

T. KAWAGUCHI,
Manager.

Alice Buildings,
Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA.
(THE OSAKA MERCANTILE STEAMSHIP CO., LTD.)
(Incorporated in Japan.)

HEAD OFFICE:—OSAKA, JAPAN.

Fleet—167 Vessels. Gross Tonnage 462,000

The following regular services are maintained:—

(1) From Bombay to Japan Ports via Singapore and Hongkong.
(2) From Bombay to Marseilles via Djibouti and Port Said.
(3) From Bombay to Italian Ports via Port Said.

Freight and particulars of sailings can be obtained on application to the undersigned.

M. UCHIYAMA,
Manager.

Sukhadwalla Building,
Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

HOTEL.

BEST ACCOMMODATION
FOR HIGH CLASS HINDOOS.
SHREE ARYA PATHIKA ASHRAM.
(BOARDING AND LODGING)
Girgaum Back Road, Parekh Wadi's Bungalow

BANKING

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.
(Incorporated in the United Kingdom.)

Bankers to the Government in British East Africa and Uganda.

Esplanade Road, BOMBAY.

Subscribed Capital	£2,000,000
Paid-up Capital	£1,000,000
Reserve Fund	£1,850,000

Head Office:
20, Bishopsgate, London, E. C.
Branches:

Calcutta	Chittagong	Mombassa
Bombay	Rangoon	Nairobi
Madras	Mandalay	Nakuru
Karachi	Colombo	Kisumu
Lahore	Kandy	Jinja
Amritsar	Newera-Elliya	Kampala
Delhi	Aden (Camp)	Entebbe
Cawnpore	Aden (Steamer Point)	Tanga, East Africa
Tuticorin	Zanzibar	Dar-es-Salam, East Africa
Cochin		

Agents in New York and South America:—
The Anglo-South American Bank, Ltd.
Agents in Mauritius:—
Mauritius Commercial Bank.

FIXED DEPOSITS

The Bank receives Fixed Deposits for One year and shorter periods at rates of interest to be ascertained on application.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS

are opened for Approved Customers and interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000, but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE

payable in the principal cities of Europe, India, Africa, America and Australia or purchased or collected.

DRAFTS

are granted on the Head Office and Branches of the Bank and on the principal cities of Europe, Africa, America and Australia Remittances may be by telegrams.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks and Shares and receives same for safe custody realising Interest and Dividend when due.

Loans and Cash Credits granted on approved securities.

RALPH KIDD,
Manager.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LIMITED.
(Registered in Japan.)
ESTABLISHED 1880.

Subscribed Capital	Yen 48,000,000
Paid-up Capital	Yen 42,000,000
Reserve Fund	Yen 23,100,000

HEAD OFFICE—YOKOHAMA.

Branches and Agencies at

Bombay, Buenos Aires, Calcutta, Changchun, Chi-Nan, Dairen, Frengtien, Hankow, Harbin, Hongkong, Honolulu, Kaiyuan, Kobe, London, Los Angeles, Lyons, Manila, Nagasaki, Newchwang, New York, Osaka, Peking, Rangoon, San Francisco, Seattle, Shanghai, Shimonoseki, Singapore, Soerabaya, Sydney, Tientsin, Tokio, Tsingtao.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved customers and Interest is allowed at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum of daily balances of Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000, provided that the amount of half-yearly interest is not less than Rs. 5.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for one year and shorter periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

Every description of BANKING and EXCHANGE BUSINESS transacted.

N. IGARASHI,
Manager, Bombay.
Post Box No. 207, Hornby Road, Bombay.

THE EASTERN BANK, LTD.
(Incorporated in England.)
HEAD OFFICE:
4, Crosby Square, London, E. C.
BRANCHES:
BOMBAY, CALCUTTA, BAGDAD, BASRAH AND AMARA.

Authorised Capital	£1,500,000
Called-up Capital	£600,000
Reserve Liability of Shareholders	£900,000
Reserve Fund	£90,000

BOARD OF DIRECTORS:

The Rt Hon. Lord Balfour of Burleigh, K.T (Chairman).
Sir Edward Sassoon, Bart. (Messrs. E. D. Sassoon & Co.)
Emile Francqui, Esq. (Director of the Societe Generale de Belgique.)
Lieut.-Col. J. Leigh Wood, C.M.G. (Messrs. Brown Shipley & Co.)
J. C. Georges Boillat, Esq. (Director of the Societe Generale de Paris.)
J. S. Haskell, Esq., (Messrs. E. D. Sassoon & Co.)
Bromley-Martin, Esq. (Martins Bank, Ltd.)

BOMBAY COMMITTEE.

A. J. Raymond, Esq.
Sir Dinshaw Manekji Petit, Bart
Narottam Morarji Goculdas, Esq.

BOMBAY OFFICE:
Corner of Hornby Road and Church Gate Street.

INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS
FIXED FOR ONE OR TWO YEARS
AT THE RATE OF 5 PER CENT.
PER ANNUM.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and FIXED DEPOSITS received for shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.

INTEREST allowed on SAVINGS DEPOSIT Accounts at 4 per cent. per annum.

Copies of the Rules may be obtained on application.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE purchased, loans and credits granted on approved security and every description of Banking and Exchange business undertaken.

PURCHASES and SALES of British and Foreign Securities effected on usual terms.

SECURITIES received for safe custody and interest and dividends collected for clients.

L. F. TUCKER,
Manager.

BANKING

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.
(Incorporated in Hongkong.)

Paid-up Capital	$15,000,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors.	$15,000,000
Silver Reserve Fund	$19,500,000
Gold Reserve Fund	£1,500,000

COURT OF DIRECTORS AND HEAD OFFICE IN HONGKONG.

ADVISORY COMMITTEE IN LONDON.

BRANCHES:

Amoy	Johore	Saigon
Bangkok	Kobe	San Francisco
Batavia	Kawla Lumpor	Shanghai
Bombay	London	Do. Hongkew
Calcutta	Lyons	Singapore
Canton	Malacca	Sourabaya
Colombo	Manila	Taipeh Tientsin
Foochow	Nagasaki	Teingtau
Hankow	New York	Yloilo
Harbin	Peking	Yokohama
Hongkong	Penang	
Ipoh	Rangoon	

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on Daily Balances of Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 1,00,000 provided the sum accrued amounts to Rs. 5 half yearly.

FIXED DEPOSITS

Are received for varying periods up to 12 months on terms which may be ascertained on application. Drafts granted on London and the chief Commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China and Japan. Credits granted. Bills purchased and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

C. H. WILSON,
Agent.
40, Churchgate Street

BANKING

THE MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.
(Incorporated in England.)

Subscribed Capital	£1,125,000
Paid-up Capital	£582,500
Reserve Liability of Shareholders.	£582,500
Reserve Fund	£650,000

HEAD OFFICE:
15, Gracechurch Street, London, E. C.
LONDON BANKERS:
The Bank of England.
London Joint Stock Bank, Ltd.
BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:

Bangkok	Hongkong	Kwala Lumpor
Batavia	Howrah	Madras
Bombay	(Calcutta)	Mauritius
Calcutta	Kandy	Penang
Colombo	Karachi	Rangoon
Delhi	Kota Bahru	Shanghai
Galle	(Kelantan)	Singapore

The Bank negotiates and collects Bills and grants Drafts payable at its Head Office and branches and issues Letters of Credit for the use of Travellers.

The Bank receives Deposits on the following terms:—

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS

Opened and interest allowed thereon at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances up to Rs. 1 lakh.

Every description of BANKING and EXCHANGE business undertaken.

Sums above Rs. 1 lakh will be received on terms to be ascertained on application.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Fixed deposits are received for twelve months and shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.

NEW BRITISH WAR LOANS.—The Bank undertakes applications for these Loans on account of Constituents, and collection of interest there on as it falls due FREE OF COMMISSION.

J. A. ROBERTSON,
Manager.
Esplanade Road, Bombay

SECOND INDIAN WAR LOAN.

The Bombay Executive Committee are prepared to give facilities for the negotiation of loans and advances for the purchase of War Bonds.

Arrangements can also be made for investors to make payments by instalments.

For further particulars apply to—

HONORARY SECRETARIES,
WAR LOAN BUREAU,
Esplanade Road.

Between 1 and 2 o'clock.

BANKING.

THE PUNJAB NATIONAL BANK, LIMITED.

ESTABLISHED 15TH MAY, 1895.

	Rs.	a	p.
Capital Authorized	50,00,000	0	0
Capital Issued	31,00,000	0	0
Capital Subscribed	31,00,000	0	0
Capital Paid-up	16,39,102	14	6
Reserve Funds	11,60,777	8	5

HEAD OFFICE.—LAHORE.

Branches:

Amritsar, Bombay, Calcutta, Cawnpore, Delhi, D. I. Khan, Ferozepore, Gujranwalla, Jullundhur, Karachi, Kasur, Lahore City, Lyallpur, Ludhiana, Multan City, Peshawar City, Amballa City, Rawalpindi, Sargodha, Sialkot, Patiala, Jummu, Srinagar and Jhelum City.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS are opened and interest allowed at the rate of 2½ per cent. per annum.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for 12 months and shorter periods at rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.

SAVINGS BANK DEPOSITS. Sums as low as Rs. 5 received and interest allowed at 3 3/4 per cent. per annum.

LOANS, OVERDRAFTS and CASH CREDITS. The Bank grants accommodation on terms to be arranged against approved security

CHEQUES, HUNDIS, BILLS, etc., of outstations are brought, collected and discounted.

For other particulars and rules of business apply to:—

K. C. MULICK,
Manager.

BANKING.

THE BANK OF TAIWAN, LTD.

Incorporated by Special Charter of the Imperial Japanese Government, 1899.

Subscribed Capital	Yen 30,000,000
Paid-up Capital	Yen 22,500,000
Reserve Fund	Yen 5,680,000

HEAD OFFICE
TAIPEH, FORMOSA

BRANCHES:

LONDON	SHANGHAI	TOKIO
NEW YORK	HONGKONG	OSAKA
AMOY	SINGAPORE	KOBE
CANTON	SOERABAIA	YOKOHAMA
FOOCHOW	SEMARANG	AKO
HANKOW	BATAVIA	GIRAN
KIUKIANG	MAKUNG	KAGI
SWATOW	PINAN	KARENKO
TAINAN	SHINCHIKU	KEELUNG
TAKOW	TAICHU	TAMSUI

The Bank has also a large number of Correspondents at Home and Abroad.

Current Deposit Accounts are opened for approved customers and interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances of Rs. 1,000 upto Rs. 1,00,000 provided that the amount of half-yearly interest is not less than Rs. 5.

Fixed Deposits are received for one year and shorter periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

Every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

K. TAKEMURA,
Manager.
50, Esplanade Road, Fort, Bombay.

WE GUARANTEE
OUR GRAND RANGES OF

SILK AND EMBROIDERY

OUR SILK AND EMBROIDERY ARE USED ALL OVER INDIA

BY

(1) *Rajahs and Maharajas*
(2) *Ranis and Maharanis*
(3) *High Class Ladies and Gentlemen*

We are "cheap." Why? No middleman's profit,

AHMED E. ESAALI Empire Building, Hornby Road, Bombay.

BANKING

THE TATA INDUSTRIAL BANK, LIMITED

HEAD OFFICE, BOMBAY.
Temporary Office—Wallace Street,
FORT, Bombay.
BRANCH—CALCUTTA.
London Agents:
LLOYDS BANK, LIMITED.

	Rs.
AUTHORISED CAPITAL ...	12,00,00,000/-
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL ...	7,00,00,050/-
CALLED UP CAPITAL	70,00,005/-

BOARD OF DIRECTORS:

Sir D. J. Tata, Kt., Chairman.
Sir Sassoon David, Bart.
Sir R. N. Mookerjee, K.C.I.E.
Sir Francis Stewart, Kt.
Sir Stanley Reed, Kt., LL.D.
R. D. Tata, Esq.
F. E. Dinshaw, Esq.
F. C. Rimington, Esq.
Narottam Morarjee, Esq.
Hajee Gulam Mahomed Ajam, Esq.
The Hon'ble Mr. Purshottamdas Thakordas
A. J. Bilimoria, Esq.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and interest allowed on daily credit balances from Rs. 500 to Rs. 1,00,000/- at the rate of 2½ per cent. per annum. If the balance to the credit of any account does not fall below Rs. 25,000/- at any time between 1st January and 30th June, interest will be allowed during that period at 2¾ per cent. per annum. No interest is allowed unless th sum accrued amounts to Rs. 3/- half-yearly.

FIXED DEPOSITS.—Interest allowed on Deposits fixed for one or two years and for shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.

SAVINGS BANK.—Interest allowed on Savings Bank Accounts at 4 per cent. per annum. Rules may be obtained on application.

LOANS AND CASH CREDITS are granted on approved Securities.

PURCHASE AND SALES of Securities and Shares effected.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE purchased and collected and every description of Bankin and exchange business undertaken.

JAMES MACPHAIL,
Acting General Manager.

THE SUMITOMO BANK
LIMITED.
(Incorporated in Japan.)

Subscribed Capital	Yen 30,000,000
Paid-up Capital	Yen 22,500,000
Reserve Fund	Yen 3,600,000

HEAD OFFICE: OSAKA, JAPAN.

BRANCHES AND AGENTS:

Bombay	Kyoto	San Francisco
Hakata	London	Seattle
Hankau	Moji	Shanghai
Hiroshima	Nagoya	Shimonoseki
Honolulu	New York	Tokyo
Kobe	Osaka	Yokohama

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS opened and FIXED DEPOSITS received at rates to be ascertained on application.

Every description of BANKING AND EXCHANGE BUSINESS transacted.

J. SATO, Manager.

P. O. Box No. 389.
Church Gate Street, Bombay.

PRABHAKAR SHILOTRI & CO., LIMITED.

BANKERS
109, MEDOWS STREET, BOMBAY.

Receive funds in Current Savings and Deposit Accounts, Grant Advances on Government Paper, Shares and Stocks, Gold and Silver Ornaments and easily marketable commodities and on commercial credit of customers known to us for a long time, effect purchase and sale of Securities and collect interest and dividends. Apply to:—

Dr. PRABHAKAR S. SHILOTRI,
M.A., Ph. D.

BANKING

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA & CHINA.

Incorporated in England by ROYAL CHARTER 1853.

Capital	£1,200,000
Reserve Fund	£2,000,000
Reserve Liability of Shareholders	£1,200,000

HEAD OFFICE
38, Bishopsgate, London, E. C.
AGENCIES AND BRANCHES.

Amritsar	Hongkong	Penang
Bangkok	Iloilo	Puket
Batavia	Ipoh	Rangoon
Bombay	Karachi	Saigon
Calcutta	Klang	Seremban
Canton	Kobe	Shanghai
Cebu	Kwala Lumpor	Singapore
Colombo	Madras	Sourabaya
Delhi	Manila	Taiping (F.M.S.)
Foochow	Medan	Tavoy
Haiphong	New York	Tientsin
Hankow	Peking	Yokohama

The CORPORATION sell DRAFTS on the above Agencies and Branches and also on the principal commercial cities throughout the world, buy and receive for collection Bills of Exchange, issue TRAVELLING LETTERS OF CREDIT and undertake general Banking business of every description.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS—Interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on the minimum monthly balance of not under Rs. 1,000 and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000 but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly. Amounts above Rs. 1,00,000 will be received on terms which may be ascertained upon application.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, STOCKS and SHARES bought and sold on account of clients also received for Safe Custody and collection of Interest and Dividends, when due.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for twelve months and for shorter periods a rates which may be ascertained on application.

J. KEENAN,
Agent.

THE BANK OF INDIA, LTD.

ESTABLISHED 7TH SEPTEMBER, 1906.
INCORPORATED UNDER THE INDIAN COMPANIES ACT VI OF 1882.
HEAD OFFICE:
ORIENTAL BUILDINGS, BOMBAY.

CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED	Rs.	1,00,00,000
CAPITAL PAID-UP	Rs.	50,00,000
RESERVE FUND	Rs.	12,00,000

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest is allowed on daily balances from Rs. 300 to Rs. 1,00,000 at the rate of 2½ per cent. per annum from December 1st to May 31st, and 2 per cent. per annum for the remaining six months. On sums exceeding Rs. 1,00,000 interest is allowed by special arrangement. No interest will be allowed which does not amount to Rs. 3 per half year.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Deposits are received fixed for one year or for shorter periods at rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.

GENERAL BANKING BUSINESS.

Transacted rules for which can be obtained on application.

H. P. STRINGFELLOW.
Manager.

INSURANCE.

THE INDUSTRIAL & PRUDENTIAL ASSURANCE CO., LTD.
(HEAD OFFICE: BOMBAY).

Chairman—The Hon'ble Sir FAZULBHOY CURRIMBHOY, Kt.

Attractive Schemes at Low Rates.

For Prospectus and further particulars—

Apply to—

SECRETARIES & MANAGERS,
JIVANLAL, DASTUR & Co.,
112, Esplanade Road, Fort.

AMUSEMENTS.

THE EXCELSIOR

Farewell Nights of the Record Season !

BANDMAN OPERA Co.

Final two nights of the Company's POPULAR SUCCESSES !

TO-NIGHT AT 9-30

To-night Saturday 13th July at 9-30

For the First Time this Season

MAMMOTH VARIETIES

All the Artistes in their own Specialities

MATINEE Sunday 14th at 5-30 p.m.

Plans open at Rose & Co. from 10 a. m. to 1 p.m. After 4 p.m. at the Theatre.

IMPERIAL

The Premier Picture Palace of Bombay

TO-NIGHT

THE POPULAR AND CHARMING STAR

GLADYS HULETTE

GLADYS HULETTE

IN

"The Streets of Illusion"

A Beautiful Goldrooster Play in 5 acts

PATHE GAZETTE

PATHE'S HISTORY OF WAR

Chapter 21

"India's reply"——"The men who saved the Empire"——The Great Battles of Ypres."

TO BREAK WITH HERTOISE

Comic

NOTICE

The Management of the Imperial Cinema again regret to announce that the expected shipment has still not arrived and they are therefore unable to show "The Seven Pearls" before Saturday the 13th instant, on which date it is earnestly hoped the film will be available.

TIME—7, 8-45 and 10-30 p.m. daily. Matinee every Saturday and Sunday 5 p. m. Extra show every Sunday 3-30 p. m.

POPULAR PRICES.

THE GRAND SERIAL

'Broken Coin'

'Broken Coin'

54,000 Feet long

1st Instalment 8,000 ft.

From Friday 12th July

Most Eventful Serial Ever Witnessed

LUCILLE LOVE

AND

VICTOR HUGO WITH FRANCIS FORD

IN THE FOREFRONT

Saturday and Sunday Prize Matinees at 3-30 and 5-15 and every night at 7 ; 8-45 and 10-30 (S.T.).

NEW ALHAMBRA

CINEMA

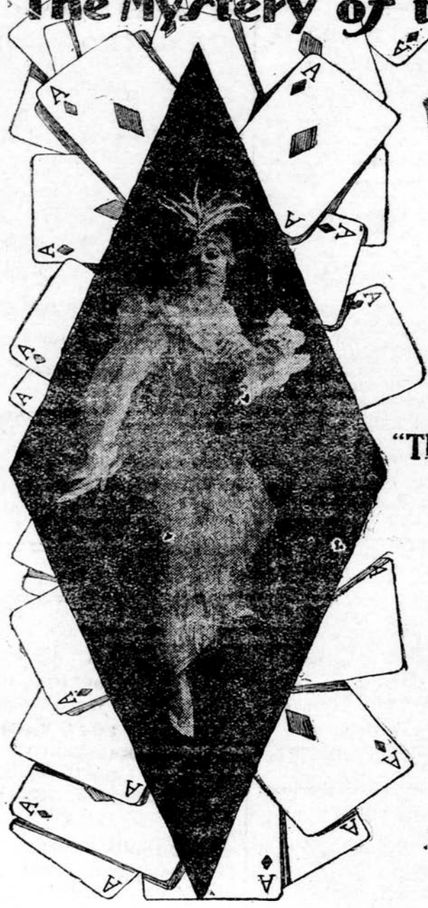
NEW SANDHURST ROAD

Telephone No. 2417

AMUSEMENTS.

SOLVED!

The Mystery of the LUCKY CARD



THE mystery of the "lucky card" advertisments SOLVED. It's the name of the Universal's latest and greatest of all serial photo plays and also the name of the fabulously rich mine, which the Government exhausted almost every resource to find. It's the great serial that surpasses in exciting entertainment ANY SERIAL ever shown on any screen. Romance—love—marvelous adventure, depicted with gripping realism in every episode in which you will see—that idol of millions—

The Brilliant UNIVERSAL Star

Marie WALCAMP

in the UNIVERSAL Trump Serial

"The RED ACE"

Directed by JACQUES JACQUARD

WE URGE you to witness the exhibition of the first episode on the day and date as given below. We promise you more thrills—more excitement and more real genuine photo play entertainment than you have ever enjoyed since the movies began.

You will see the beautiful and fearless MARIE WALCAMP supported by a huge cast of Universal Players, and you'll enjoy to the very limit the rapid succession of thrilling events—the kind that make you "just love to go to moving pictures."

It Starts To-day

at your favourite Picture Palace

THE MAJESTIC

TRAM TERMINUS, GIRGAUM.

2 Prize Matinees on Saturdays and Sundays at 3-30 & 5-15.

THE WEST-END CINEMA

(NEW CHURNEY ROAD)

has once again great pleasure in announcing to its numerous patrons that it has succeeded this week in placing on board a brilliant and a wonderful Drama of exceptional merit

"The Fantastic Ship"

A 5000-feet Photo-Play, full of Variety, Adventure, Mystery and Romance. It is a story of a young man drifting upon the relentless world, without earthly means, stepping into the shoes of a rich nobleman, and at last realising all the hopes of his life !

It is the most fascinating and absorbing story—rich in pathos and handsomely acted by popular Stars.

The programme includes the **Gaumont Graphic** and an uproarious Comedy.

TWO SPECIAL PRIZE MATINEE SHOWS to-day at 3-30 and 5-30 p. m. (S. T.)

Rest of the Shows at 7, 8-45 and 10-15 p. m. (S. T.)

COMING !

The enchanting personage who is anything bnt neglected in Bombay,

'THE NEGLECTED WIFE'

YES—SHE IS COMING AT THE **WEST-END CINEMA** AND WE BET

YOU WILL NOT NEGLECT HER !

LOOK OUT FOR FUTURE ADVERTISEMENTS.

NEW ALEXANDRA

NEAR CRAWFORD MARKET.

To-night !

AN EXCEPTIONAL AND TRULY REMARKABLE DRAMA

THE TIDE OF LIFE

In Five Parts.

Adapted from the Story by J. C. HAWKS.

Marks a distinct departure from the ordinary society drama. Dealing with the large theme of the inevitable union of souls, as ordained by some unknown higher force, it shows how the Current of Life bore a man away from the known civilised world to his destined partner—a maiedn of the Lost Vally of Maikua.

THE TIDE OF LIFE

The film is most remarkably produced and can justly be described as a unique and wonderful achievement. Its tense and thrilling interest will hold the attention enthralled.

REALISTIC SCENES OF A SHIPWRECK IN THE SOUTH SEAS.

A distinct example of marvellous realism.

Also showing

PICTORIAL NEWS

War Office Official

BILLY THE TRUTHFUL

Homeland Comedy in two reels featuring BILLY MERSON.

3 shows nightly at 7, 8-45 & 10-30.

PRIZE SHOWS Saturday & Sunday 5-15

Special Music by MR. SKINNER, the well-known Pianist.

THE EMPIRE

TO-DAY & TO-MORROW at 4-30, 6-30, 8-15 and 10 p. m.

THE GREAT FRENCH CINEMA STAR

HENRI KRAUS

HENRI KRAUS

"Les MISERABLES" fame

IN

"AN ARTIST'S HONOUR"

"AN ARTIST'S HONOUR"
"AN ARTIST'S HONOUR"

a beautiful Pathe Drama of sentiment and humour in 5 Acts.

PATHE GAZETTE

a Magnificent Scenic Film.

YELLOWSTONE PARK

One of the great National beauties of America.

THE

EXCELSIOR

To-day at 6-30 p.m.

TO-MORROW AT 9-45 p.m.

ALL-COMEDY BILL !!!

Chaplin Comedy
Max Comedy
Luke Comedy
Wiffles Comedy

THE EXCELSIOR FUN WEEK.

ELDORADO

CINEMA

LAMINGTON ROAD, NORTH

To-Night

A FULL PROGRAMME

1 GAUMONT GRAPHIC

2 } EIGHTH CHAPTER of The exciting
3 } HELEN HOLMES Photo Novel

A LASS OF THE LUMBERLANDS

A story which has for its plot the struggles of a lone girl against the gigantic lumber interests. Her mighty efforts in struggling against them form a stary of intense interest. It is a story of real events which are actually happening to-day—a fromantic tale in which love and adventure form the basic elements

4 } FOURTH INSTALMENT
5 } of the Great Mystery Serial
6 } THE MYSTERIOUS
7 } BLACK CASE

Episode 7—" The House of Mystery, !"

Episode 8—" The Inherited Sin."

WHO WAS THE APE MAN'S VICTIM ?

Is this the hidden, baffling secret of the mysterious BLACK CASE ?

See the Fourth Instalment of this thrilling Serial, and in every heart-gripping scene you will find yourselves completely puzzled, and then fascinated when you learn why.

8 A RIPPING COMIC.

3 SHOWS NIGHTLY AT 7, 8-45 & 10-15.

PRIZE SHOW

SATURDAY AND SUNDAY at 5 p.m.

AMUSEMENTS.

ROYAL OPERA HOUSE

HOWITT-PHILLIPS Co.

MATINEE TO-DAY at 5 p.m.

The Great Artistic Triumph

"THE MERCHANT OF VENICE"

Portia.....Gertrude Godart
Shylock .....Leo Wallace Young
Bassanio .....H. B. Waring

TO-NIGHT at 9-30

The brilliant comedy

"A LITTLE BIT OF FLUFF"

A laughable story of the complication arising out of a necklace that went astray and an attempt to raise money to buy another one.

Monday and Tuesday at 9-30

" SEVEN DAYS' LEAVE "

The most successful war play yet written.

Wednesday and Thursday

" PEG O' MY HEART "

FRIDAY

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Featuring the popular stars

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One reel comic.

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and a musical treat by The Best Theatre Orchestra in the East.

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This is the last week of the Mighty Serial of Super-human interest,

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The closing Chapters—14th and 15th—have been recognised even by expert authorities in England and America to have reached the maximum possibilities of Cinema science, These are the greatest and perhaps the loftiest conceptions of Film-work ever ventured on by Mankind—specially the great and epoch-making Episodes in which a real genuine Express Train crashes headlong from a tall viaduct into the foaming sea below with hundreds of passengers, is a landmark in the History of Cinematography !

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(Grant Road Tram Terminus)

Come and see the tremendous final desperation of the armed outlaws, helped by the Secret Agent of the Central Powers, the setting fire to a densely populated town, the bombing from an aeroplane on The Lost Mine, the staggering catastrophe of the blowing up of a railway bridge and the sweet, serene happiness and love which Gwynn and Nan, after all their vicisitudes, attain.

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The Universal Screen Magazine, Alaska Cartoon and Scenic, and a Comedy.

Two Special Prize Matinee Shows to-day at 3-30 and 5-15 p.m (S.T.)

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MR. FRED SHIRLEY
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THE LATEST INVENTION of the TAILORING WORLD is the "Gem System," which has not its equal as systems go. It is easily mastered and in half the time that others take. Lessons by the author in person. RAO'S TAILORING COLLEGE, 318, Princess Street, Bombay No. 2. 692

A FEW EXCELLENT SECOND-HAND CHANCES!—25 H. P. Clement Bayard Cabriolet, 24 H.P. Siddeley-Wolseley, 30 H.P. Napier, 12 H.P. Clement Bayards, and two-seater Calcott. All in first class condition and perfect running order. RELIANCE MOTOR WORKS, LTD., (the most efficient and reliable Automobile Repair-House of India) Lamington Road, Bombay. 683

STUDENTS OF FINE ARTS! The latest scientific training of Italian Academies brought nearer home. Don't lose the golden opportunity. Apply immediately to the PRINCIPAL, the Academical and Scientific Training College of Fine Arts, 21, Kalbadevi Road. 528

EVERYTHING CHEAP and the best is sold daily or auctioned on every FRIDAY, at 2-30 p.m., (S.T.), at MEHTA & CO., 25 Medows Street, Fort, Bombay. 1

WANTED Sufferers to use our harmless Sanyas'a Oil externally for nervous debility. Non-irritant. A Phial, Rs. 2. Dr. RUPCHAND, B.M., Shikarpur, Sind. 285

EDUCATIONAL.

ALEXANDRA COMMERCIAL COLLEGE—Students enrolled daily for Accountancy and Auditing Exams. of London. Separate Shorthand classes for Ladies, opp. Whiteaways. 687

WANTED—By a Lady Pianist, PUPILS to learn Piano in their's or pianist's residence. Terms moderate. Apply Box No. 505, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 566

WANTED—PUPILS for violin, mandolin, banjo, piano and music by C. MENEZES, 4, Haraswalla's Buildings, Top Floor, Bombay 2. 698

WANTED—TUITIONS by an EXPERT in spinning, weaving and dyeing. Guarantees sound, practical and theoretical knowledge in the above subjects. For further particulars and terms apply to Box No. 434, Advt Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 310

A RARE OPPORTUNITY—SPECIAL MATRICULATION MATHEMATICS CLASSES will be conducted by the Principal, THE EMPIRE ENGLISH SCHOOL, personally, one hour daily, at convenient times. Our object being to help the poorest students, we have kept the fees very low. (Rs. 20 for the full course for the whole year or Rs. 3 per month.) Our Matriculation Classes have begun their regular work. Enrolment daily, 250/261, Hornby Road, Opp. Cox & Co., Fort.

SITUATIONS VACANT.

WANTED—Smart CLERK, must know Gujrati and Book-keeping, one having experience in Book-shop-work preferred. Apply in writing to SECRETARIES Theosophical Society 72, Apollo Street, Fort.

WANTED—A competent LADY COMPANION to teach Harmonium to a Hindoo gentleman. Apply for further particulars to Box No. 540, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 678

WANTED—Smart SHORTHAND TYPIST, fully conversant with office routine and accounts. Apply personally to Messrs. NARANDAS RAJARAM & Co., No. 111, Esplanade Road, Fort. 674

WANTED—A smart OFFICE ASSISTANT, one with knowledge of Book-keeping and Typewriting. Apply Box No. 543, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 691

WANTED—An experienced LADY or GENTLEMAN to run a Hotel on Hill Station. Apply stating experience and terms to Box No. 541, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 686

WANTED—A MEDICAL OFFICER for a Pilgrim Steamer. Apply personally at once to TURNER, MORRISON & Co., Ld., Managing Agents, The Mogul Line, No. 40, Churchgate Street, Fort. 697

WANTED—AN INDIAN LADY HOUSEKEEPER. Salary Rs. 30 with all found Apply Box No. 523, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 619

WANTED—An experienced TYPIST (shorthand not essential), one who has general knowledge of office work preferred. Apply Box No. 536, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 662

WANTED IMMEDIATELY—Competent GRADUATES in Arts and Science to work as ASSISTANT TEACHERS in the Bassein High School, Bassein. Decent salary. For particulars apply to or see personally R. N. SAMANT, Honorary Secretary. 670

WANTED—A GRADUATE for the V. J. High School Pandharpur on a salary of Rs. 50 p.m. Applicants should apply with testimonials before 20th July, 1918, stating their voluntary subjects. V. A. JOSHI, Chairman, School Board, Pandharpur. 675

WANTED—An experienced GRADUATE with literature, who can teach Sanskrit and English in higher standards. Pay Rs. 60—5—90. Apply sharp with testimonials to the HEAD-MASTER, New English, School. Nadiad. 658

LINO OPERATORS—Wanted good quick LINOTYPE OPERATORS. Only fully qualified and competent men need apply. Piece-work system. Apply Box 1000A, Advt., Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."

WANTED—An M.A. strong in History or Languages (Persian). Boarding and lodging free to one having no objection to the usual Parsi food. Good salary to a competent man. Apply stating qualifications, age, teaching experience (if any), etc., to the PRINCIPAL, Parsi High School, Panchgani. 673

WANTED—For Transmission Line work, a few men to qualify for posts as INSPECTORS and ASSISTANTS. Must supply convincing references as to character, be generally sound, active, able to climb, willing to work and amenable to camp life. Address applications with fullest particulars to GENERAL MANAGER, The Tata Hydro-Electric Power Supply Co., Ld., Navsari Buildings, Bombay. 693

SITUATIONS WANTED.

WANTED—SITUATION for a Shorthand Typist by an energetic Parsi youth. Apply to Box No. 520, Advt. Dept. "Bombay Chronicle" 604

ENGLISHMAN experienced in General Office work, Textiles, &c., offers half-day services (mornings preferred) to established Firm in want of assistance during the War. Apply Box No. 539, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 676

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WANTED.

WANTED—A new or little used PIANO of good make. Apply with particulars and price to Box No. 537, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 664

WANTED—STEEL WIRE. Hard Steel Wire B. W. G. Nos. 3. 5, 12 and 16 required. Quote lowest with quantity to Box No. 524, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 621

EXPERIENCED CANVASSERS to secure mill orders. Remuneration part or commission. Apply to Box No. 442, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 336

WANTED—SHUNT-WOUND, DIRECT CURRENT DYNAMO, 55 to 110 Volts and 300 to 500 Amperes. Quote sharp with detailing specifications to—The ELECTRO-METAL REFINING Co., Ltd., 3053, Richey Road, Ahmedabad. 464

WANTED—AGENCIES from Indian manufacturers, Steamships and Insurance Companies, etc., to represent them in Bombay and Africa. Please apply to The ZANZIBAR AGENCY and ORIENT TRADING Co., 15, Dhobi Talao, Bombay. 543

PHOTOGRAPHS, PRINTS, PICTURES, etc., of subjects illustrating INDIA'S EFFORTS IN THE WAR and particularly of Indian Troops; Labour Corps, etc., are URGENTLY REQUIRED by the WAR PURPOSES BOARD. Gifts of the above are asked for and will be very much appreciated by the Board. They may be sent to A. W. S. WISE, Secretary, Publicity Department, War Purposes Board, Elphinstone Building, Murzban Road, Fort, Bombay. 648

MAGIC LANTERNS.—Are urgently required by the War Purposes Board. Will private owners of such be good enough to lend their's for a period? By doing so they will materially assist the Board in its work. Great care will be taken of the lanterns which will be returned to owners in due course, or upon request. Please communicate with A. W. S. WISE, Secretary, Publicity Branch, War Purposes Board, Elphinstone Building, Murzban Road, Fort, Bombay. 647

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—16 B. H. P. Blackstone Crude OIL ENGINE. Apply B. FOUZDAR BROS., Nagpur City. 690

PIANOS FOR SALE—STINGL Baby Grand and STEINWAY Upright Grand. Excellent instruments, perfect condition. Apply Box No. 545, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 696

FOR SALE—Best 20 B. H. P. ROBEY DIESEL CRUDE ENGINE and COMPOUND REES PARKER DYNAMO. Apply Box No. 542, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 689

FOR SALE—English MOTOR LORRY, four tons, new model, very little used and in perfect, running order. Write to F. R. BASTAWALA c/o Y. M. C. A., Girgaum, Bombay. 361

ENGLISH DESSERT APPLES, 9lbs. net for Rs. 4 by V. P. parcel post, all charges included, CAPTAIN BANON, Duff Dunbar, P. O. Kulu, Panjab. 629

FOR SALE—24 by 6 by 140 Lancashire Boiler, 12 N. H. P. Verticle Steam Engine, 20 and 12 B. H. P., Oil Engines, 3 inches Eam Donkey, Hydro-extractor, Soda Machine, flour mills, etc. Apply PLATT & COY., Two Tanks, Bombay. 658

FOR SALE—About 15 tons Japanese ZINC-CHLORIDE, 95/98 degree and about 20 tons SODIUM SULPHIDE 60 per cent. at very favourable rates. Good opportunity for mill owners. Apply Box No. 525, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 623

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Sun No. 2, Visible, Portable, L. Case,	160
Underwood No. 5, Latest, 2 Colours,	190
Oliver No. 5, not much used	225
Oliver No. 5, Factory Rebuilt,	...
Oliver No. 6, Policy Size, 96 Characters,	235
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SHOW ROOMS for motor cars and stone floored big godowns TO LET, Raval Building, Lamington Road. 601

WATSON'S ANNEXE, Apollo Bunder. Rooms facing Yacht Club, and Apollo Pier Road, Rents from Rs. 27 to Rs. 125. Apply to MANAGER. 410

RARE OPPORTUNITY for a big Motor factory or Hotel, Bungalow with large compound on Sandhurst Road. For further particulars apply Messrs. CONTRACTOR and KANGA, 17, Hummam Street, Fort. 555

PUBLIC NOTICES.

NOTICE.

THE Forest of the Raghogarh State abounds in the Kora, Karonda, Dhokra, Tendu, Achar, Asta and Bamboo trees. Notice is hereby given that the contract for the export of bark, and leaves of the above trees and of Bamboos is for sale. Persons intending to take contracts should apply to the Forest Officer, Raghogarh State, P. O. Raghogarh, C. I.

DEWAN,
Raghogarh State,
682 Raghogarh.

NOTICE.

CONTRACT for the export of Chhoi Mitti which resembles Chalk in its properties, is for sale in the State. Intending contractors should apply to the undersigned.

DEWAN,
Raghogarh State,
681 Raghogarh, C. I.

MACHINERY FOR IMMEDIATE SALE

	Rs
ONE ROLLER Flour Mill 10 sack, complete for	1,25,000
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One Boiler 30ft. by 7½ft. Alex. Shanks 165 lb. pressure complete for	30,000
One Boiler 28ft. by 7ft. Tinker Shenton's 140 lb. pressure, complete for	25,000
One Engine Ruston Proctor's 200 H. P. complete for	25,000
One Engine Benj. Goodfellow's 300 H.P. complete for	30,000
One Green's Economiser complete for	4,000

Please apply sharp to avoid disappointment.

GIRDHAR LAL,
680 Chattiwind Gate, Amritsar.

NOTICE.

OFFERS are invited for sale of a very valuable immoveable property, yielding a monthly rent of Rs. 400, situated at Elphinstone Low Level Road, adjoining the Elphinstone Mill. For particulars apply Mr. KHARSHEDJI DOSABHAI MOTIWALA, 2nd Morland Road, near the Byculla Club, Byculla, Bombay. 699

PUBLIC NOTICES.

INDIAN MUNITIONS BOARD.

THE attention of all concerned is invited to the following Notification, dated Simla, the 24th June, 1918. Copies of the forms I, II and III referred to in para 4 of the Notification can be obtained at the office of the undersigned, and it should be noted that the first quarterly return of stocks of the articles mentioned in the Notification is due on the 1st August next.

H. A. L. HEPPER,
Controller of Munitions,
Bombay Circle.

Victoria Terminus,
Bombay, 13th July, 1918.

No. G.—678.—Whereas the Governor-General-in-Council is of opinion that the following materials, namely:—

Steel Plates,
Galvanized and black iron sheets,
Steel or iron beams, girders, bars, channels, angles, and other rolled sections.
Steel wire ropes,
Steel scrap,
Tin plates,
Copper tubing,

are articles which can be utilised in connection with the prosecution of the present war.

Now therefore in exercise of the powers conferred by Rules 11A and 11G of the Defence of India (Consolidation) Rules, 1915, as subsequently amended, the Governor-General-in-Council is pleased to make the following orders with effect from the 15th day of July, 1918, for the purpose of requiring returns of stocks of, and of restricting the purchase, sale, delivery of, or other dealing in, the said articles.

1. All persons engaged in the production, manufacture, purchase, sale, distribution, transport, storage or shipment of any of the said articles and holding or having any beneficial interest in stocks thereof, in excess of the quantities respectively noted below shall submit quarterly, on the first day of August, November, February and May of each year to the Controller of Munitions within whose circle such stocks are held returns of such stocks giving full particulars as to quantity, description and quality.

Article.	Quantity.
Steel plates not exceeding 3-16th inches in thickness	1 ton.
Steel plates exceeding 3-16th inches in thickness	Nil
Galvanised or black iron sheets	1 ton.
Iron and steel bars, channels, angles and other rolled sections...	1 ton in each case
Iron or steel beams and girders	Nil.
Steel wire ropes	Nil.
Tin plates	5 cwts.
Steel scrap	Nil.
Copper tubing	1 cwt.

2. No person shall sell or deliver any quantity of the said articles in excess of the quantities specified in clause I without a special permit issued by the Controller of Munitions or by an officer duly authorised by him in this behalf. Such permit may be granted either to the seller or the buyer.

Provided that a general permit may at the discretion of the Controller of Munitions be issued authorising the purchase of such quantity within such time as may be specified in the permit.

3. No person shall hold for the purposes of dealing therein any stock of the said articles in excess of the quantities specified in clause I without a license issued by the Controller of Munitions or by an officer duly authorised by him in this behalf.

Provided that no license under this clause shall be required for the holding of any articles purchased in accordance with the terms of a permit issued under clause 2.

4. Returns of stocks, applications for permits for sale or delivery and for licenses to hold stocks shall be submitted and permits and licenses shall be issued in the Forms annexed to this order, namely:—

I. Quarterly return of stocks.
II. Application for permit for sale or delivery.
III. Application for license to hold stocks.
IV. Permit for sale or delivery.
V. License to hold stocks.

700

REWARD.

MESSRS. KISHAN PRASAD & Co., Ltd., of Kalbadevi Road, offer a reward of Rs. 2,000 to the person giving information leading to recovery of Rs. 40,000 in G. C. Notes, in respect of which their servant, Rajaram Ramharak, now in police custody, committed criminal Breach of Trust on the 5th July 1918. 645

LEGAL NOTICE.

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that Mr. DWARKADAS GORDHANDAS, of Bombay, Bhatia Hindu inhabitant, has contracted to sell to our clients Messrs GORDHANDAS KESSOWJI and RUNCHORDAS SHIVJI, also of Bombay, Bhatia Hindu inhabitants, the undermentioned property purchased by the said Dwarkadas Gordhandas under a conveyance dated 14th day of October, 1914, and made between Mr. Purshotam Visram Mowji of the one part and the said Dwarkadas Gordhandas of the other part. All persons having any right, title, interest, claim or demand in, to or upon the said property either by way of mortgage, charge, gift, sale, use, trust, possession, inheritance, bequest, lease, lien, partnership or otherwise whatsoever are hereby required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at their office at No. 109, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay, within 21 days from the date hereof, otherwise the purchase will be completed without reference to such claim and the same if any will be considered as waived.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of land or ground with the messuages, tenements and dwelling-houses standing thereon situate at Mahaluxmi or Warden Road, in the Island and Registration Sub-District of Bombay and containing by admeasurement 3373 square yards or thereabouts be the same a little more or less together with the bungalows, dwelling houses, stables, motor sheds and other buildings standing thereon and forming part of a larger piece of land assessed by the Collector of Bombay under Old No. 87, New No. 746, Old Survey No. 80 and New survey No. 7099 and assessed by the Municipality of Bombay under D Ward Nos. 3751, 3572 (1), 3560/3572 (2), 3559/3568-70 and Street Nos. 5, 6, 1 and 6A, 32, 1-2-4 and bounded on or towards the North partly by land appertaining to Babuji Sakunji Murudkar and partly by a public passage leading to Mahaluxmi temple, on or towards the East by a public passage leading to the said Mahaluxmi temple, on or towards the South partly by the said Mahaluxmi or Warden Road and partly by land appertaining to Babaji Luxmon and on or towards the West by a stable and partly by properties appertaining to Nagindas Nurbheram, Mukund Gopal and Callianji Ghaswalla.

Dated this 12th day of July, 1918.

DAPHTARY FERREIRA & DIVAN,
Purchasers Attorneys.
695

LEGAL NOTICES.

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the original LEASE, dated the 17th day of November, 1903, and made between the Trustees for the Improvement of the City of Bombay of the one part and Mr. AUN ALLI, of the other part in respect of Plot No. 15, First Nagpada Estate, was represented to have been LOST or MISPLACED by the said Mir Aun Alli and the same was not handed over to our client Mr. MAHOMED ROUSHAN HAJI ABDUL BARI, when the said plot was assigned to him in 1906.

Any person, who has found or got the same will please hand over the same to the undersigned attorneys for the said Mr. Mahomed Roushan.

All persons claiming any right or interest on the said document are also required to notify the same in writing to Messrs. Madhavji Kamdar and Chhotubhai, attorneys Eldon Road, within 15 days from the date hereof, after which the claims, if any, shall be considered as waived.

Dated this 12th day of July, 1918.

MATUBHAI JAMIETRAM & MADON.
Attorneys for Mr. Mahomed Roushan Haji Abdul Bari.
699

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

TESTAMENTARY AND INTESTATE JURISDICTION.

GEORGE V by the Grace of God of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland and of the British Dominions beyond the Seas, King Defender of the Faith, Emperor of India.

Petition for probate of the last Will and Testament of RATANSI WALJI, late of Bombay, Hindu Inhabitant, a retired merchant, having his residence at Vithalwadi, Kalbadevi, outside the Fort of Bombay .....Deceased

RAMCOOVERVAHU, widow of Ratansi Walji and LUKHMIDAS PURMANAND, the latter a Muccadum, both of Bombay, Hindu Inhabitant, residing at Vithalwadi, Kalbadevi, the Executrix and Executor respectively mentioned in the Will of the said deceased .....Petitioners.

All persons claiming to have any interest in the Estate of the abovenamed deceased are hereby cited to come and see the proceedings if they think fit before the Grant of Probate.

Witness Sir BASIL SCOTT, Knight, Chief Justice at Bombay aforesaid this fifth day of July, in the year of our Lord One thousand nine hundred and eighteen and in the ninth year of our Reign.

Seal of the High Court at Bombay

(Sd.) P. B. MALABARI,
Acting Registrar.
(Sd) W. J. HOWARD.

The 5th day of July, 1918
Messrs. UNWALLA PEEROZSHAW and PAPA,
677 Petitioners' Attorneys.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

TESTAMENTARY AND INTESTATE JURISDICTION.

GEORGE V. by the Grace of God of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, and of the British Dominions beyond the Seas, King Defender of the Faith, Emperor of India.

Petition for Letters of Administration of the property and credits of RANGILDAS DAYABHAI, of Bombay, Bania Hindu Inhabitant, a reporter. .....Deceased

ISHWARDAS DAYABHAI, of Bombay, Hindu Inhabitant, a merchant, residing at Cawasji Patell Tank Road, out-side the Fort of Bombay. .....Petitioner.

All persons claiming to have any interest in the Estate of the abovenamed deceased are hereby cited to come and see the Proceedings, if they think fit, before the Grant of Letters of Administration

Witness Sir BASIL SCOTT, Knight, Chief Justice at Bombay aforesaid this sixth day of July in the year of our Lord One thousand nine hundred and eighteen and in the ninth year of our reign

Seal of the High Court at Bombay

(Sd.) P. B. MALABARI.
Acting Registrar
(Sd.) W. J. HOWARD,

The 6th day of July, 1918.
Messrs. PANDIA & CO.,
684 Petitioner's Attorneys.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

TESTAMENTARY AND INTESTATE JURISDICTION.

No. 1260 9-7-18 — E 1209 Recd. 6-7-18.

GEORGE V by the Grace of God of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, and of the British Dominions beyond the Seas, King Defender of the Faith, Emperor of India.

Petition for Probate of the last Will and Testament and codicil thereto of GULAMHUSSEIN CURRIMBHOY, late of Bombay, Khoja Mahomedan, Merchant, ...Deceased.

1. Sir FAZULBHOY CURRIMBHOY, Kt., of Bombay, Khoja Mahomedan, Merchant, residing at Pedder Road, outside the Fort Bombay and 2. MAHOMEDBHOY DATOOBHOY also of Bombay, Khoja Mahomedan Inhabitant, Merchant, residing at Pedder Road, outside the Fort, Bombay, two of the Executors named in the last Will and Testament of the abovenamed deceased.

All persons claiming to have any interest in the Estate of the abovenamed deceased, are hereby cited to come and see the Proceedings, if they think fit, before the Grant of Probate.

Witness Sir BASIL SCOTT, Knight, Chief Justice at Bombay, aforesaid this fifth day of July, in the year of our Lord One thousand nine hundred and eighteen and in the ninth year of our reign.

Seal of the High Court at Bombay

P. B. MALABARI,
Acting Registrar.
W. J. HOWARD,

The 5th day of July, 1918.
Messrs. EDGELOW GULABCHAND WADIA & Co.,
Petitioner's Attorneys.
660

SALE BY AUCTION

GANDHI & CO.

AUCTIONEERS AND COMMISSION AGENTS
No. 52, Medows Street, Fort.

SALE TO-DAY AT 3 P.M. (S. T.)
AUCTION SALE OF 50 BAGS GLAUBER SALTS.

Messrs. GHANDHI and Co., Auctioneers will sell by Public Auction THIS DAY SATURDAY, the 13th July, 1918, at 3 p.m. (S. T.) at their Auction Rooms No. 52 Medows Street Fort, by order of the Bank concerned:—

50 bags of Glauber Salts,
Ex. s.s. Massilia

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE IMMOVEABLE PROPERTIES SITUATE AT BANDRA BAZAR ROAD, TALUKA SALSETTE, ZILLA THANA.

Messrs. GANDHI and Co., Auctioneers will by order of Bai Fatmabai widow and surviving executrix of the Will of Khoja Mahomed Bhaloo deceased, sell the undermentioned properties by Public Auction on SUNDAY, the 14th July, 1918, at 4-30 p.m. (S. T.), on the premises.

PARTICULARS.

FIRSTLY.—All that piece or parcel of land or ground together with the Building or Chawl situate lying and being at Bandra in Bhandarwada now called Bandra Bazar Road in the Registration Sub-District of Bandra, Taluka Salsette, Zilla Thana, admeasuring according to the last conveyance 290 square yards or thereabouts but according to the Government Sanad 184 square yards or thereabouts and assessed by the Bandra Municipality under Nos. 550 and 551 and bearing no survey number and bounded on or towards the East by water course and beyond that partly by the property of Cassum Abraham and partly by the property of Jao Doming, on or towards the West and South by the Bandra Bazar Road and on the North by a gully and partly by the property of Joojia Dhakooll and others.

SECONDLY.—All that piece or parcel of land or ground together with the Building or Bungalow situate lying and being at Bandra in Bhandarwada now called Bandra Bazar Road, in the Registration Sub-District of Bandra, Taluka Salsette, Zilla Thana, admeasuring according to the last conveyance 66 square yards or thereabouts but according to the Government Sanad 92 square yards or thereabouts and assessed by the Bandra Municipality under No. 549 and bearing no survey number and bounded on or towards the East by a gully and beyond that by the property of Kasherbai widow of Noormahomed Jiwa, on or towards the West by a gully and beyond that by the property of Cassum Abraham and partly of Jao Doming Ferreira, on or towards the North by a water course and beyond that by the property of Hassum Cassum, on or towards the South by a public passage and beyond that by the property of Karmali Mahomed.

For further particulars and conditions of sale, apply to Gulamalli Cassum Moolji, Esq. Pleader for the Vendors near New Small Causes Court, at Picket Road, or to the undersigned.

SALE TO-DAY AT 1-30 P.M. (S. T.)
AUCTION SALE OF 14 PACKAGES DHOTIES.

THIS DAY, SATURDAY, the 13th inst., at 1-30 p.m. (S. T.) Messrs GANDHI & CO. Auctioneers will sell by Public Auction by order of Sheth Chandulal Manilal at his shop in Dharmaraj Gully, Mulji Jetha Market, and on account and at the risk of the defaulting purchaser Shah Vithaldas Pranjivan of Gopalgully.

14 Packages Bleached Dhoties yards 7-12 Kathiawad-no-Kohinoor or others each containing about 160 pairs.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

SALE TO-DAY AT 3 P.M. (S. T.)
SALE OF 10 C/S AMMONIA CARB.

THIS DAY, SATURDAY, the 13th inst., at 3 p.m. (S. T.), Messrs. GANDHI & CO. will under instructions from Messrs Hardware and Sundries Importing Agency and on account and risk of the concerned, sell by Public Auction at their Rooms No. 52, Medows Street, Fort.

10 c/s Ammonia Carb, each case containing 4 tins of 28 lbs. each.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

GANDHI & CO.,
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 13th July, 1918.

J. S. MODY & CO.

20, APOLLO STREET, FORT.
Telephone No. 3409.

GOOD OPPORTUNITY TO DEALERS AND MANUFACTURERS OF INDIAN CONDIMENTS, ETC.,

AUCTION SALE OF THE REMAINING STOCK-IN-TRADE OF THE WELL-KNOWN MANUFACTURERS, MESSRS. MANEKJI POONJIAJI AND SONS AT DOCKYARD ROAD MAZAGON.

Messrs. J. S. MODY and Co., Auctioneers, will sell under instructions from the Surviving Executors and Executrix of the last Will and Codicil of the late Mr. Pestonji Maneckji Poonjiaji, and with the consent of his heirs, by Public Auction, THIS DAY SATURDAY, the 13th day of July, 1918, at 2-30 p.m. (S. T.):—

The remaining Stock-in-Trade such as casks of oak, teak and other wood filled with entire and sliced mangoes, bags and crates of empty bottles of chutney, copper pots and funnels, casks of ginger, bags of corks, bags of curry powder, a large quantity of vinegar, large casks, cases of assorted chuttney, cupboards, safe with stand, platform scale, etc., etc. The sale will take place at the premises i.e., the godown of Messrs. Maneckji Poonjiaji and Sons, at Dockyard Road, Mazagon.

The above is on view. For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs. Kanga and Sayani, Solicitors for the said executors and executrix at their office in Alice Buildings, Hornby Road, Fort.

J. S. MODY & Co.,
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 13th July, 1918.

MESSRS. MEHTA & CO.

Auctioneers to the Government and G. I. P. Railway.

No. 25, Medows Street, Fort Bombay.
Telephone No. 1235.

AUCTION SALE OF 20 PACKAGES PRINT CHOCOLATE GRAHAM'S

THIS DAY SATURDAY the 13th instant at 3 p.m. (S.T.) Messrs. MEHTA and Co., will sell by Public Auction by order of Thacker Govindji Kersondas at his shop at Dadar Gully, Mulji Jetha Market and on account and at the risk of the defaulting purchaser Sha Bhawanbhai Dhanji.

20 packages each 60 pieces print chocolate Graham's.

MEHTA & Co.,
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 13th July, 1918.

SALE BY AUCTION.

CRAWFORD & CO.'S SALES.

On MONDAY, the 15th day of July, 1918, Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co., will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms No. 16, Apollo Street, opposite to the Government Dockyard, and next to the Great Western Hotel, Fort, horses, carriages and bicycles at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.), and new designed furniture and sundry articles at 3 p.m. (S.T.).

Furniture such as blackwood rich carved especially made-to-order drawing room suites of sofas and chairs, panel door almyrahs, cupboards, chairs, fancy teapoys, writing tables glassware, etc.

One side saddle

Under instructions from B. N. Lang Esq., the Official Assignee of Bombay and the Assignee of the undermentioned Insolvents:—

Re:—Hamad Jusab Jangda and ors. insolvents:—

Safe, gadlas, takia's and Mehta boxes

Re:—Jograj Chandmal Osmal Baid Insolvent:—

1 bad rupee

Under instructions from B. N. Lang, Esq., the Official Assignee of Bombay and the Agent to the Official Assignee of Madras:—

Re:—Haji Hasan Kassam Janoo, insolvent:—

Safe, gadla, takia's, Mehta boxes etc.,

Under instructions from R. D. Sethna, Esq., the Receiver in H. C. Suit No. 1225 of 1917:—(Adamji vs. Amtoobai.)

1 electric rotatory table fan, 1 ceiling fan, window frames, corrugated sheets, ladder bamboos, etc.

AT 2-30 P.M.

1 rubber-tyred glass-fronted miniature office brougham and office shigram.

1 rubber-tyred handsome victoria

1 Arab horse.

Second-hand bicycles.

The property of a European gentleman:—

1 pair African cheetas (hunting leopards) about 2 years old, believed to be sound.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, OLD BRASS CURIOS OLD HISTORICAL RICH HAND-PAINTED PICTURES, GLASSWARE, CROCKERY-WARE, TABLE CUTLERY, WEARING APPARELS ETC. OF A LATE EUROPEAN GENTLEMAN.

On MONDAY, the 15th July, 1918 at 3 p.m. (S.T.), Messrs. Crawford & Co., will sell by Public Auction at their Auction Rooms No. 16, Apollo Street, opposite the Government Dockyard, Fort, the following:—

Chesterfield easychairs, carved table, sideboard, dinner waggon, teapoys, easy-chairs, real English fern pattern cut-glassware, dinner breakfast and teasets, plated spoons and forks, table cutlery, wearing apparels of cashmere wool, overcoats, old historical rich hand-painted pictures, old brass curios etc.

The property of a late European gentleman.

BONA FIDE SALE.

A RARE OPPORTUNITY TO MILL STORES SUPPLIERS, MILL OWNERS, DYERS, ANILINE COLOUR MERCHANTS, DEALERS IN BUILDING MATERIALS, AND OTHERS.

AUCTION SALE OF A DYEING FACTORY KNOWN AS MAHALUXMI DYEING WORKS WITH ALL ITS MACHINERIES STORES OF CHEMICALS, ANILINE DYES MYRABOLLUMS, SULPHATE OF IRON, COCOANUT OIL, BUILDING STRUCTURES AND OFFICE FURNITURE ETC., OPPOSITE LOVE GROVE PUMPING STATION, AT WORLI.

H. C. Suit No. 775 of 1918.

Durgadas v. Hariram.

Under instructions from R. D. Sethna, Esq., the Receiver appointed in the above suit, Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co., will sell by Public Auction on WEDNESDAY, the 31st day of July, 1918, at 4 p.m. (S.T.), on the premises, opposite Love Grove Pumping Station, at Worli, the following:—

Lot No. 1:—One Engine by Messrs. Alexander Shanks and Son Ltd., Boiler with Donkey by Messrs. Tinkers Ltd., and Chimney of iron.

Lot. No. 2:—12 Jiger's dyeing machines.

Lot. No. 3:—Hydro-Extractor with accessories.

Lot. No. 4:—Building structures with brick chimney with corrugated sheets etc.

Lot. No. 5:—Oil engine with iron tank.

Lot No. 6—Large and small copper and brass tanks.

Lot No. 7—Stores of chemicals including aniline colours, myrabollams, sulphate of iron, cocoanut oil, direct black colours, yellow and green colours, Turkey red oil, indigo, assorted theonal colours, cotton thread, twine thread, bar soaps, etc.

Lot No. 8—One lot of shaftings, old pulleys, rope pulleys, chain blocks, screw jacks, die set, spanners, blacksmith's instruments and forges, steam and galvanized pipes, iron tanks, wooden large and small tubs, Egyptian and Manilla ropes, drilling machine, augers, iron pillars, brackets, etc., etc.

Lot No. 9—Donkey engine.

Lot No. 10—Office furnitures comprising of large and small tables, office clock, chairs, cupboards, stationery, lamps, hanging punkha, scale with weights, copying press with stand, Kitson light with oil tank, etc., etc.

NOTE:—The goods will be sold either in one lot or in separate lots.

Private offers will also be received by the Receiver at his office at Esplanade Road, Fort, or by the undersigned before the sale date.

CRAWFORD & Co.,
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 13th July, 1918.

BENNETT & CO.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY AT MUSJID BUNDER SIDING ROAD, ELPHINSTONE LAND ESTATE.

Under instructions from Bawa Ramdasji Goculdasji, the Mortgage and by virtue of Indenture of Transfer of Mortgage dated 12th March, 1915, and on account and risk of Gosebai wife of Meghji Hirji and administratrix of the estate of Dewji Jewat, Messrs. BENNETT and Co., will on MONDAY, the 29th instant at 4.30 p.m., (S. T.), sell by Public Auction on the premises the following property:—

All that piece or parcel of land situate in the Elphinstone Land Estate in the Island of Bombay containing by admeasurement five hundred and twenty-two and three-ninths square yards (522 3/9) and bounded as follows, that is to say on or towards the North by Musjid Bunder Siding Road, on or towards the South by land in the occupation of Barmal Nursey, on or towards the East by land in the occupation of Gopal Nagji and on or towards the West by a Cross Road which said premises are assessed by the Collector of Land Revenue under New No. 3186, Old Survey No. 217 and New Survey No. 208 and assessed by the Assessor of Municipality under B Ward Nos. 4842-4843 and Street Nos. 17-19 and are situate in the Registration Sub-district of Mandvi.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs. Bhaishanker, Kanga and Girdharlal, Solicitors, or to the undersigned

BENNETT & Co.

Bombay, 13th July, 1918.

NEW DEPARTURE !!

Simple and safest treatment. No need of taking drugs of doubtful preparation in all sorts of debility and constitutional Breakdown. Write for particulars gratis and post free from

THE HEALTH HOME, (D. 11)
Post Samta, Bengal.

EXAMINATION OF ACCOUNTS
AND
REPRESENTATION THEREOF
FOR

SUPER TAX & INCOME TAX

PURPOSES IS OUR SPECIALITY.

Over **2000** firms have already been successfully represented

Consult immediately

NAGINDAS & MANEKLAL

F. L. A. A. (London), F. Inc. C. A.

21, CHURCH GATE STREET,

FORT, BOMBAY.

Telephone No. 2560.

FEES VERY MODERATE.

DEPOSITORS OF
THE PEOPLE'S BANK
AND
THE AMRITSAR BANK
(in Liquidation)

desirous of selling their CLAIMS will please communicate with:—

TARACHAND GABA,
ICE FACTORY,
BHATINDA (Patiala State)

CONKLIN IS THE KING

OF ALL FOUNTAIN PENS

once used you will always want

The Conklin Self-filling Pen

NON-LEAKABLE

1—2—3—4 SECONDS

It's Filled!

Cleans itself too, and never leaks

Its a real profit earner

No.	20	30	40	50
At Rs.	8-8	10-4	12-8	16-4

all with GOLD NIBS

If fills itself like this

Please state No. and whether (PNL) Pocke or N L Table Pen

For NIB say Fine, or Medium, or Broad

SOLE AGENT:

B. P. MADON,

Health CultureDepot, SANTA CRUZ

Branch 297—Hornby Road, Fort, BOMBAY.

SELECT

LAKSMIBILAS OIL

for your Bath toilet,—it will give you enchanting odour of fresh flowers and keep your brain cool as it is medicated.

Used by the ***Elite*** of the country.
Price—12 as per Phial of 8 oz.
24 oz. bottle Rs. 2.

Agents wanted:

M. L. BOSE & Co.
122, Old China Bazar St., CALCUTTA.

PLEASE NOTE THAT

K. JONES & CO.

excel in the art of

Glazing Shirts and Collars

TO PERFECTION

AND

DRY-CLEANING

in their SPECIALITY

A trial will convince.

46, Prince Bldg, Medows St., Fort, BOMBAY.

THE WEATHER.

THE EARTHQUAKE AT ASSAM.

DAMAGE TO LIFE AND PROPERTY.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, July 12.

Monday's earthquake did great damage in Assam. Reports from tea districts show that almost all the tea districts were afflicted. Most of the bungalows had been destroyed while factories, leaf houses and machinery had been seriously damaged. The shock was terribly felt in south Sylhet where a European lady Mrs. Mumford was killed She was the wife of Dr. Munford, a European medical officer in the Balisery Valley which suffered most. Mrs. Mumford was in her husband's bungalow. When it collapsed, she was buried in the debris and was taken out dead. Authentic information is to hand that all the railway traffic has been suspended on the Assam Bengal Railway.

TEMPERATURE IN BOMBAY.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY, COLABA.

Bombay, 11th July 1918.

Means of observations taken at 6 a.m., 10 a.m., 2 p.m 4 p.m., and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected to 32 deg Fahr.	29.745 Inches
Temperature of Air	83.5 Deg
Wet Bulb Thermometer	78.1 "
Dew Point	76.1 "
Relative humidity of Air	0.786 "
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky cloudy—10)	5.6 "
Maximum temperature of Air	88.1 "
Minimum do. do.	80.5 "
General direction of Wind from midnight to midnight	SW SSW,S,WSW.
Movement of Wind from midnight to midnight	186 Miles.
Fall of Rain	0.00 Inch.
Total fall during month	2.74 "
Do. do. year	36.02 "
Additional fall of rain up to 10 a.m., of 12th July 1918	0.00 "

SUN, MOON AND TIDES AT BOMBAY.

The following are the hours and height of the tides in Bombay Harbour during the ensuing week. Hour stated in Bombay Mean Time. Depth of water is at Prince's Dock:—

Day of Week	Day of Month	HIGH WATER. Bombay Mean time.		Depth on Sill.		Day of Month	LOW WATER. Bombay Mean time.		Depth on Sill.	
	July	h.	m.	ft.	in.	July	h.	m.	ft.	in.
Fri.	12	m	1	27	26	12	m	7	10	17	2
			1	49a	27	11		8	7a	17	11
Sat.	13	m	2	2	25	9	m	7	41	17	11
			2	16a	27	4		8	40a	18	2
Sun.	14	m	2	39	25	8	m	8	15	18	9
			2	42a	26	8		9	14a	18	4
Mon.	15	m	3	20	24	9	m	8	54	19	8
			3	10a	26	1		9	52a	18	6
Tues.	16	m	4	7	24	4	m	9	41	20	9
			3	44a	25	6		10	40a	18	8
Wed.	17	m	5	2	24	1	m	10	41	21	4
			4	30a	24	11		11	44a	18	7
Thur	18	m	6	21	24	1		0	11a	21	10
			5	29a	24	6					

The following are the hours of sunrise and sunset, according to Indian Standard Time, during the ensuing week:—

		Sunrise.	Sunset
July	12 (Friday)	6h. 9m.	7h. 20m.
	13 (Saturday)	6h. 9m.	7h. 20m.
	14 (Sunday)	6h. 9m.	7h. 20m.
	15 (Monday)	6h. 9m.	7h. 20m.
	16 (Tuesday)	6h. 10m.	7h. 19m.
	17 (Wednesday)	6h. 10m.	7h. 19m.
	18 (Thursday)	6h. 10m.	7h. 19m.

Phases of the Moon:—

Last Quarter	1d.	2h.	12.9m.	p.m.
New Moon	8d.	1h.	52.1m.	p.m.
First Quarter	16d.	11h.	54.7m.	a.m.
Full Moon	24d.	2h.	4.8m.	a.m.
Last Quarter	30d.	6h.	43.9m.	p.m.

DAILY WEATHER REPORT.

Summary of observations recorded at 8 hours on Friday, the 12th July 1918 giving data for the preceding 24 hours.

The Punjab.—Skies are clear. Humidity is below normal except in the south-west Punjab. Both day and night temperatures are in moderate or considerable excess in the east and the north Punjab.

The United Provinces.—Skies are clear or very lightly clouded. The air is considerably drier than usual. Temperature is moderately above the average both by day and night.

Sind and Rajputana.—Skies are clear in the north of the division and are lightly or moderately clouded elsewhere. Humidity is below normal in east Rajputana. Day temperature is above the average except in lower Sind, and Jacobabad recorded a maximum of 116.3 degree F. yesterday. Night temperature is in defect at Bikaner

Gujarat, Kathiawar and Central India West.—Skies are moderately or heavily clouded. Humidity continues below normal in Central India West and locally in Kathiawar. Day temperature is locally above the average.

The Central Provinces.—Skies are lightly or moderately clouded. Humidity is below normal. Day temperature is in moderate excess in the south-west and in slight excess elsewhere.

The Konkan.—Karwar reports 0.83in. of rain. Skies are lightly or moderately clouded. Humidity is below normal at Ratnagiri and day temperature is in excess at Mormugao.

The Bombay Deccan and Hyderabad.—Skies are clear or lightly clouded except at Belgaum. Humidity is below normal in the north of the division. Day temperature is in slight to considerable excess.

General Remarks.—There has been a slight increase in the rainfall on the west coast where moderate rain has fallen from Cochin to Karwar. Elsewhere the break in the monsoon persists, and there are as yet no definite indications of any improvement. Day temperature continues above the average over the greater part of the reporting area and the air is generally drier than usual.

No great change appears likely.

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN at 8 a. m., on FRIDAY, the 12th of July, 1918

STATIONS.	Temp. in Shade. Maximum of past 24 hours.	Minimum of past 24 hours.	Humidity. 8 A. M.	Rainfall Past 24 hours	Total, 1st June to date	Departure, 1st June to date.
PERSIAN GULF—						
Bushire	—	—	—	—	—	—
Do. (11th July)	92.4	86.1	54	—	0	—
Jask	97.8	81.2	63	—	0	—0.08
Do. (July)	—	—	—	—	—	—
Muskat	—	—	—	—	—	—
Do. (11th July)	107.9	91.5	93	—	0	—0.14
PUNJAB—						
Multan	104.0	82.2	77	—	0	—1.35
Rawalpindi	109.4	86.8	45	—	2.59	—1.81
Lahore	107.8	87.4	58	—	1.88	—1.98
Hissar	107.8	85.1	53	—	0.40	—2.82
Ambala	103.9	84.5	52	—	2.22	—1.78
Delhi	104.2	88.2	49	—	2.06	—1.48
UNITED PROVINCES—						
Agra	102.4	88.0	44	—	2.44	—3.69
Mainpuri	—	—	—	—	—	—
Jhansi	93.6	81.8	61	—	3.56	—5.84
Cawnpore	101.8	86.7	49	—	4.76	—0.97
Allahabad	101.0	86.2	52	—	8.78	—0.08
SIND AND RAJPUTANA						
Jacobabad	116.3	82.4	68	—	0	—0.48
Karachi	86.6	81.2	80	—	0	—1.84
Ajmer	95.8	76.0	66	—	1.83	—2.93
Jaipore	100.5	79.0	57	—	0.52	—4.76
Kotah	95.8	80.0	52	—	5.87	—1.17
Mount Abu	78.0	63.8	94	—	5.92	—6.99
GUJARAT KATHIAWAR AND CENTRAL INDIA WEST—						
Bhuj	92.0	80.3	66	—	0.10	—3.57
Dwarka	86.4	81.5	82	—	0.02	—5.52
Veraval	84.0	81.6	81	—	4.92	—1.84
Rajkot	95.8	75.5	62	—	5.94	—2.54
Bhavnagar Para	88.0	78.8	78	—	2.64	—4.65
Surat	87.9	79.9	75	—	10.64	—4.59
Ahmedabad	101.4	79.4	71	—	2.78	—6.02
Deesa	96.0	79.2	79	—	3.08	—2.11
Neemuch	90.8	73.8	67	—	11.20	+4.49
Indore	91.5	72.5	78	—	5.18	—4.04
CENTRAL PROVINCES—						
Jubbulpore	96.7	77.5	69	—	8.18	—5.94
Saugor	89.6	73.0	69	—	9.67	—2.62
Hoshangabad	91.1	74.6	72	—	7.23	—3.57
Khandwa	95.3	75.1	60	—	7.40	—0.45
Akola	97.6	75.2	60	—	5.96	—2.64
Amraoti	96.3	74.8	62	—	9.64	—0.57
Nagpur	95.0	77.2	66	—	14.21	—0.01
Chanda	96.1	78.0	68	—	18.58	+0.37
Raipur	89.9	75.8	71	—	28.32	+15.23
KONKAN—						
Bombay	88.1	80.5	79	—	13.56	—16.71
Ratnagiri	86.3	76.3	75	0.03	26.48	—17.05
Marmugao	87.2	—	80	0.05	24.57	—19.26
Karwar	84.0	75.0	85	0.83	33.33	+1.60
BOMBAY DECCAN AND HYDERABAD—						
Malegaon	96.1	74.2	60	..	2.02	—4.18
Ahmednagar	93.2	67.6	60	..	1.94	—4.55
Poona	88.4	72.8	72	..	1.48	—6.18
Sholapur	99.2	71.7	63	..	1.04	—5.40
Bijapur	92.8	69.6	73	..	0.48	—5.46
Belgaum	80.5	66.5	94	..	6.28	—7.89
Aurangabad	96.5	69.2	65	..	1.79	—6.04
Nizamabad (Indur)	96.4	75.0	64	..	7.09	—1.97
Hyderabad	93.8	75.1	70	..	3.09	—3.69
MALABAR AND CEYLON						
Mangalore	87.0	74.7	86	0.98	25.41	—18.09
Calicut	86.0	75.9	95	1.09	22.46	—24.59
Cochin	87.7	76.4	82	0.32	19.68	—19.76
Colombo	87.7	79.3	81	..	5.14	—4.94
MADRAS (EXCLUDING MALABAR) AND MYSORE—						
Masulipatam	102.6	80.6	61	..	3.98	—2.81
Bellary	95.3	73.5	62	..	0.25	—2.59
Cuddapah	89.1	81.8	52	..	1.44	—3.11
Madras	102.6	81.3	51	0.03	2.19	—1.06
Bangalore	87.4	66.6	82	..	1.85	—2.85
Coimbatore	92.2	73.0	70	..	0.13	—2.15
Trichinopoly	102.7	79.2	57	..	1.21	—0.70
Negapatam	99.4	79.9	76	..	1.47	—0.50

STANDARD BAROMETER READING.

The following information is published in order that vessels in the Bombay Harbour may by comparison with a standard instrument ascertain the errors of their barometers:—

The reading of the Standard Barometer in the Colaba Observatory corrected for index error and reduced to 80 deg. F. and to the level of the tide at 8-45 a.m. Standard Time, on the 12th July, 1918, was 29.260 inches. For temperature correction applicable to mercurial barometer of ships the reading of the ship's barometer has to be increased or decreased by .013 inch for every 5 degrees according as the temperature of the attached thermometer is respectively below or above 80 deg. F. In case of the aneroid no temperature correction is needed. But for comparisen at 80 deg. F. all aneroid readings should be increased by .138 inch. For correcting the ship's barometer either mercurial or aneroid for the height of the barometer cistern above the tide level in the stream at 8-45 a.m., Standard Time, the ship's barometer reading should be increased by .010 inch for every 10 feet of the height to make it comparable with the observatory barometer reading given.

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Financial & Monetary Situation

A WEEKLY REVIEW

The Second Indian War Loan.

The subscription to the second Indian War Loan now stands at Rs. 19 crores, Bengal leading with Rs. 9 crores and Bombay coming second with a little over Rs. 4¾ crores.

The Bombay War Loan Bureau that has been opened after a great deal of trumpeting looks more like a dungeon than a modern place of business. The posters are not of an attractive sort. The following which is typical of the inscriptions is more brutal than convincing:—"Have you bought war bonds? No. Then you are a German. Do it now, and clear the stain on your name." We are reminded of the admirable character Bottom, in Shakespeare's Midsummer Night's Dream, who played the part of a singing bird by roaring like a lion and scaring all his fellow actors.

The Behar Zemindars. Economic Oppression and Compulsory Education.

Next to the British bureaucracy, if there is one class of the Indian community that is responsible for the impoverishment and abject economic degradation of the Indian peasantry who constitute the backbone of the Indian nation, it is the zemindary class, especially the permanently settled gang of Behar, Bengal and parts of Madras and Agra. The opposition of this class of privileged and parasitic idlers,—who 'like the lilies of the field neither toil not nor do they spin'—to all national and democratic movements, is quite natural, intelligible, and should be reckoned as a constant factor, though the zemindars may masquerade in whatever garb they find suitable. The attitude of the Behar zemindars towards the introduction of compulsory primary education in that province is openly hostile and is a naked plea for the permanent maintenance of the present condition of economic servitude of the peasantry there.

A memorial signed by about eleven thousand persons protesting against the provisions of the Primary Education Bill introduced by the Hon. Mr. S. K. Sahay in the last session of the Legislative Council, and praying for its rejection, has been addressed to the Behar Government. The signatories include, the inevitable Maharajah Bahadur of Dharbhanga, that arch-sycophant, the Maharajah Bahadur of Hatwa, other landowners and their henchmen.

The memorialists urge that from time immemorial it has been the custom for agriculturists to employ their children, in some cases of both sexes, to perform such necessary work as tending cattle, watching crops and fruits; that owing to the large emigration of adults from Behar into Bengal, Assam and other places, the *performance of such duties by children has been rendered indispensable*; that compulsory primary education would seriously affect the economic conditions of the people; that the imposition of the proposed cess would be a ruinous burden to many; that the sitting of the children of all castes together is repugnant to the social customs and the religious scruples of the people; that as strict purdah prevails and girls are not allowed to go out of their houses after they attain the age of seven years, it would be impossible to arrange for the compulsory education of girls even at home; and that therefore the conditions of Behar do not call for compulsory education which is opposed to the sentiments of the people and which would be resented by the people as interference with their social and religious life.

Those who are aware of the strenuous and selfish opposition to factory laws, the inspection of child and women labour in England and Government interference of any sort by the capitalists persistently offered, would find in this memorial the same arguments of interested partisans who thrive on sweated, ignorant and disorganised labour, repeated over again dressed in a new garb. The preposterous and cruel plea of the pious Maharajah of Durbhanga for the perpetual retention of child labour is as inhuman as it is opposed to the dictates of Hindu law codes and shastras. Education would immeasurably increase the economic efficiency of the peasant, and cultivators would be better able to increase agricultural production. They would also strive to attain a higher standard of living, organise themselves and endeavour to solve the problem of a vicious and inequitable system of distribution of wealth which hampers production and accentuates economic inequalities. The economic betterment of the backward people of Behar calls for a thorough-going scheme of general primary compulsory education and agricultural education. We would assure Mr. Sahay that the whole country is at his back in the battle against the zemindary clique of reactionaries.

Post-War Economic Policy and the Imperial War Conference.

The official announcement that the fourth, fifth and sixth meetings of the Imperial War Conference held on June 24th, 26th and 28th, were devoted to the continuance of the discussions of the various phases of post-war economic policy should receive more attention. The Conference passed a resolution endorsing the policy of freeing the Empire from the dependence on the German-controlled organisations in respect of non-ferrous ores and metals, and recommended the governments of the Empire to adopt effective measures to carry out this policy. Another resolution was passed expressing the opinion that the governments of the Empire should make such arrangements among themselves as to ensure that all the essential raw materials produced within the Empire should be available for the purpose of securing to the Empire and the belligerent allies the command of certain essential raw materials to enable them to repair the effects of the war as soon as possible and safeguard their industrial requirements.

India and the Dominions.

The treatment accorded to India and the various self-governing Dominions after the outbreak of the war sheds a flood of light on what these proposals actually mean. The British Government purchased Canadian and Australian wheat by offering maximum prices to their respective governments. In India the Indian Government was forced to fix low prices on the plea of protecting the interests of the Indian consumer, and ship wheat to England at non-paying prices. Now the British Wheat Purchase Commission use the Indian Government as their agents, and by forcing the Railways to restrict free booking from the interior to the ports compel the Indian producer to part with his wheat at an absurdly low price. We can understand that sacrifices should be borne for direct war requirements; but it is unjust and unfair that political pressure should be used by the British Government on India for effecting purchases to benefit the British consumer at the expense of the Indian producer, a policy that the British Government dare not pursue towards the Dominions. The Currency arrangements are also unfair to India. While the British Government has allowed the Dominions to import gold freely, it has prevented India from doing so. While the Bank of England and the British Treasury finance all the purchases from the Dominions with regard to India they have forced the Indian Government to undertake all the necessary arrangements including the provision of specie which has considerably added to our currency difficulties already great and numerous While the import of diamonds from England, and transactions in rouble notes in England and France have not been prohibited, the Government of India, evidently acting under instructions from the Home Government, have prohibited the export of pearls, and rouble notes.

So long as the proposals of the Conference are vague and non-committal they do not matter. But the Indian public should be on their guard that nothing of a binding character is accepted by the Indian representatives. In this connection we would suggest to the local non-official members of the Indian Imperial Legislative Council to interpellate the Government of India as to what instructions were given to the Indian representatives with regard to Indian policy and requirements in discussions on post-war economic programmes.

Government's Appeal to Exporters and Exchange Banks.

The Government of India have addressed a letter to all the Chambers of Commerce and Trades Associations regarding the paramount importance in the present conditions of importers, shipping companies and others seeking homeward remittances effecting these through the Exchange Banks, in order that such remittances may be applied to the financing of the export of commodities which are essential to the United Kingdom and her Allies for the successful prosecution of the war. The Government add that cases have been brought to their notice in which importing firms and merchants, having homeward remittances to make, have, utilised the cover which they have at their disposal for the financing of non-essential exports or have disposed of it in the market for the financing of such exports. The serious disadvantages of such diversion of funds from essential to non-essential exports are pointed out, and the Government appeal to the patriotism and public spirit of the firms and merchants concerned in the hope that they will effect their homeward remittances in the manner stated above, and assist their war finance. The Government have entered into an arrangement with the Exchange Banks for the preferential and speedy financing of exports of national importance.

The Balance of Trade and Rate of Exchange.

Some time back when the exchange rate of the rupee was raised from the old 1s 4d. rate, a voluminous correspondence was carried on in the "Times of India" for and against the step, most of the writers displaying gross ignorance of the elements of the monetary and banking systems of the principal countries and of India. It must be admitted that a high exchange favours the importers and hampers the exporters. As in a country like India, exports are of more national importance than imports, the interests of the export trade should influence the exchange rates. Already the high exchange rate is penalising the exporters, dwindling our trade balance, and unfairly benefiting the import trade, which is mostly in English hands. It is therefore a retrograde step either to maintain the present rate long or increase it still further. The proposal made in the "Times of India" by its financial expert that to maintain the convertibility of our paper currency notes it is essential to raise the exchange rate and reduce the balance of trade, should be condemned as mischievous and uncalled for. The writer glibly talks of a twentypence per rupee rate, if the war continues for a year or two more. It is to be hoped that the writer would explain his novel proposal.

The Economic and Financial Aspects of the Montagu-Chelmsford Reforms.

The most burning topic of the day is the Montagu-Chelmsford Reform Scheme for the better government of India, that has been produced like the proverbial mouse from the mountain in labour. It is the most autocratic, cumbrous, complicated, novel and unworkable scheme that has ever been devised for the governance of a great country and offered to a people who are determined to win, and who have been authoritatively promised by the British War Cabinet and Parliament, responsible government. A great deal of official labour, literary skill, ingenuity in constitution-making, and argumentative sophistry has been wasted in its production; and throughout the authors endeavour to make the worse appear the better reason, like Milton's Beelzebub in Paradise Lost. We propose to review the report, now briefly from the economic and financial points of view, reserving a fuller criticism to a later occasion.

Economic & Financial Freedom and the India Office.

It is well-known that all important questions of policy, economic and financial, are decided at Whitehall, sometimes after reference to the Government of India, often without the knowledge and against the protest of the Government of India. The notion of parliamentary responsibility and the accountability of the Secretary of State for India to the House of Commons are illusory for the British Parliament has never displayed any interest in Indian affairs, save when British interests are affected. The six hundred and seventy members of the House of Commons, as one ex-President of the Indian National Congress said, have thrown back on Providence the trust it is supposed to have vested in their hands. The result is, in practice, that the Indian Budget debate is a farce addressed to empty benches, the Secretary of State for India is the supreme autocrat, the agents of the Cabinet in India, the Government of India, exercising despotic power on all matters connected with India that are not directly kept in the hands of the Great Moghul at Whitehall.

All anti-Indian economic and financial decisions of policy have originated from London. The ruinous railway contracts, the discarded free trade policy, the abnormal and wasteful currency system, the masterly inactivity of the State in industrial and agricultural matters, the archaic financial system, the frantic expansion of a costly transport system at the expense of cheaper agencies; the unfair apportionment of imperial charges between England and India, all these have been decided by the Indian Minister in London against the interests of the Indian people.

The Congress-League Scheme.

To put an end to this state of affairs, the Congress-League Scheme urges the abolition of the India Council, and the reduction of the powers of the Secretary of State. The Montagu-Chelmsford Scheme does not contemplate the surrender of any of the powers of the Secretary of State. The upshot is that the scheme at the very outset *denies economic and financial freedom to India*. No scheme of reform could be acceptable that leaves arbitrary powers to the Indian Secretary, and that does not give the representatives of the people of India the unfettered right to frame and carry out economic and financial policies suitable to the needs and requirements of India without any sort of external dictation. The proposals to place the salary of the Secretary of State on the British Estimates, and reform the India Office, while good in themselves, are useless unless financial and economic freedom be conceded to the elected representatives of the people, in India.

The Government of India, the Budget, and the Legislative Assembly.

"Fiscal legislation will be subject to the procedure which we have recommended in respect of Government Bills. The Budget will be introduced in the Legislative Assembly, but the Assembly will not vote it." In other words, the reference of the Budget to the Assembly is a mere meaningless formality. The Assembly will not possess any voice whatever in the determination or passing of the Budget. The Executive would have the kindness to listen to a few rambling observations of members. Any Bill, of importance, could be passed by the Council of State—which is merely a new edition of the present officialised Legislative Council, either against the expressed decision of the Assembly or without reference to it at all. A pretty arrangement that is supposed to give the Indians "a substantial instalment of responsible government and leading to full responsible government."

Resolutions merely Advisory and Pious Wishes.

Resolutions, whether upon Budget matters or upon other questions will be only advisory, and will not be binding upon the Executive. In other words the members of the Assembly may move any number of resolutions, but the Executive cannot be influenced to curtail a single item of taxation or expenditure by one pie.

The Assembly as a Ventilating Chamber.

The Assembly is not even allowed the full privileges of a chamber for the ventilation of grievances. Power to disallow a question on the ground that the putting of it is inconsistent with the public interest, is to be retained. How can the putting of a question be inconsistent with the public interest, unless the Executive does not want the public to know facts inconvenient to itself and it wants to suppress them?

The Scheme a Failure and makes the Indian Government more Despotic.

The scheme must be pronounced a dismal failure. It is admirably designed to make the Indian Government far more despotic than it now is, notwithstanding all the trappings of representative institutions with which it is covered. The poor members of the Assembly are not to possess even the title of Honourable.

Provincial Finance and Autonomy.

The scheme provides for neither autonomy nor responsibility where necessary, namely, the Central Government. With regard to provincial finance, the scheme is complex and gives some shadow of power to the representatives. The reserved departments of Government are beyond the control of the members of the Legislative Council, while a mockery of responsible government is conceded by the institution of ministers who are to be in charge of roads and buildings, local Government and education, who for every conceivable project of reform have to propose additional taxation. In other words, the Executive Council is to have the reality of power and be free from the control of the Council for taxation and expenditure, while the Minister is to be in charge of departments that require expenditure and for which he has no other course, but additional taxation. As nobody will consent to additional taxation, before every method of reducing expenditure and effecting economies has been tried, the position of a Minister would be untenable.

CABLE QUOTATIONS.

COTTON.

LIVERPOOL COTTON.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

Liverpool, July 9th.

	Bales.
Total Day's Sales at Liverpool	2,000
" " Sales on Spec. & for Exp.	600
" " Sales of East Indian	600
" " Imports	3 000
Mid. Americans spot trading value	22.24
Egyptian F.G.F. sakhirdis spot	29.14
New York 11 a.m. (As known in Liverpool at closing time) July	27.39
Oct.	24.37
New Orleans 11 a.m. Jan.	23.53
July	26.90
Oct.	23.35

OPENING TONE AND PRICES.

Liverpool, July 9th.

FUTURE DELIVERY PRICES:—

New Contracts.

Months:	To-day's price.
July	21.95
Aug.	20.87
Sept.	19.77
Oct.	19.17
Nov.	—

Old Contracts.

Months	To-day's price.
July	21.19

Prices taken at 10-10 a.m., nearest actual values.

CLOSING PRICES.

Liverpool, July 9th.

New Contracts.

Months:	To-day's price.
July	21.78
Aug	20.64
Sept	19 62
Oct.	19.07
Nov.	18.87

Old Contracts.

Months:	To-day's price
July	20.99

EGYPTIAN FUTURE.

Liverpool, July 9th

New Contracts.

Months.	To-day's price.
July.	29.09

ADDITIONAL QUOTATIONS.

Liverpool, July 9th

M.G. Bengal Good	15 98
" " Fully Good	16 74
" " Fine	17 24
" No. 1 Oomra Good	17 87
" " Fully Good	18.62
" " Fine	19 12
" Broach Good	2 96
" " Fully Good	21 21
" " Fine	21 46
" Scinde Good	16.03
" " Fully Good	16.88
" " Fine	17.28

COUNCIL BILLS.

London, Wednesday, July 9th

At the Periodical Biddings for Council Bills on India to-day for Rs. 60,00,000.

Telegraphic Transfers:—Immediate.

Rs		Rs.
41,000 were alloted	to Calcutta	41,000
Nil " "	to Bombay	
Nil " "	to Madras	

Tenders on Calcutta at 1/6.

" Bombay

Min. Rate Received: Calcutta / Bombay } 27% above that rate in full

Telegraphic Transfers:—Deferred.

Rs		Rs
11,01,000 were allotted	to Calcutta	59,59,000
38,13,000 " "	to Bombay	
10,45,000 " "	to Madras	

Tenders on Calcutta at 1/5 29/32.

" Bombay

Min. Rate Received: Calcutta / Bombay } 27% above that rate in full.

Total Amount of Bills sold during the week ending Tuesday evening including last Public Sale	Rs. 60,00,000
Amount to be allotted next week	60,00,000

AMERICAN MARKETS.

New York, July 8th.

Day's Receipts at all U.S. Ports	Nil
" Exports to Great Britain	Nil
" to Continent	Nil
Fair Rio Coffee (No. 7 quality)	8½
Demand Bills	4.75.30
Silver Commercial Bars	99½

New York, July 9th.

Day's Receipts at all U.S. Ports	7,000
" Exports to Great Britain	Nil
" to Continent	3,000
Futures at New York July	27.91
" Oct.	24.67
" Jan.	24 14
Spot Cotton at New York	32.40
" Orleans	30.00
Futures at New Orleans July	27.56
" Oct.	23.72
Fair Rio Coffee (No. 7 quality)	8½
Demand Bills	4.75.30
Silver Commercial Bars	99½

MONEY MARKET.

London, July 9th.

Bar Silver Spot	48 13/16
Closing Tone of Silver:—Steady.	
Discount, Bank of England Rate 5 per cent. since 5th April 1917	
Discount Bank Bills 3 m/st.	3 1/2
" Indian Bank Bills 6 m/st.	3 1/2
" Fine Trade Bills 3 months	4 1/4
" " " 6 "	4 5/8
Interest day to day loans	3
" 7 day market loans	3 1/8
Consols 2½ %	56
Rupee Paper 3½ % Nominal	47
Indian Stock 3½ % Sterling Loan	65½
Government Securities 3 %	56
Ex. On London at Paris Francs	27.15½

WAR LOANS.

London, July 9th.

3½ % 1925—1928	£88½
4½ % 1925—1945	£99½
5 % Nov.	£93½

MISCELLANEOUS MARKETS.

London, July 9th.

WHEAT.

Wheat—No change.

RAPESEEDS.

Rapeseed, Ferozepore usual Bold Afloat Value	590
Rapeseed Yellow Guzerat, 416 lb. ex-Ship March-April Value	600
Cottonseed, Bombay (sound delivered per ton)	Nominal.
Toria Rapeseed	600

LINSEED.

Tone of Linseed:—Not quoted.

METALS.

English best Selected Copper	£133
Standard Copper G.M.B. Nominal	£122½
Hard Spelter Nominal	

JAVA SUGAR:

Raw Java Nos. 16/18 C. & F. Calcutta July-Sept. Sellers	15
Fine White Java, C. & F. Calcutta July-Sept. Sellers	17
Tone:—Dull.	

RUBBER.

Para Rubber Fine Hard Cure Aug.-Sept. Sellers	3/1
Plantation First Latex Crepe Value	2/2½
Tone:—Steady.	

(For Local Market Report see page 6.)

GLYCERINE

GENUINE

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PUREST & THE BEST IN THE MARKET

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A scientific and efficient toothpaste with elegant finish that absolutely supersedes all other preparations for destroying decaygerms, neutralizing mouth acid, promoting healthy gums, and purifying the breath, it ensures sound and pearly teeth and keeps the entire oral cavity in wholesome condition.

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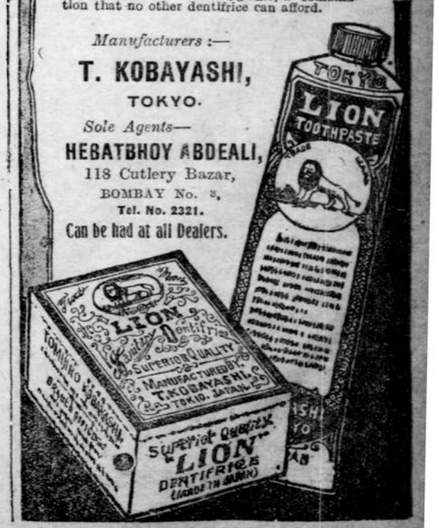

BOMBAY MARKETS.

COTTON.

(From our Commercial Correspondent.)

July 12.

Fluctuations have occurred in New York during the past week. When we closed our report on Friday last the July position stood at 24.00 and October at 23.67. Prices then declined to 23.65 and 23.77 respectively, but again advanced to 27.80 and 24.97. Cables are still much delayed, the latest to hand being the New York close of the 9th instant giving the quotation for July as 27.91 and for October as 24.67. During the interval these positions therefore show an advance of 91 points and 80 points. Fluctuation are no doubt due to weather reports.

In the local market there was a sharp advance during the past week. On Friday last Fine Broach July closed at Rs. 798, and on Wednesday night business was done in the Marwadi bazaar at Rs 752. Yesterday morning the nominal rate was Rs. 754, but on the opening of the Marwadi bazaar a decline set in, and though there were some fluctuations the rate dropped to Rs 740. The nominal quotation this morning was Rs. 741, and closing rates will be found below.

The rise was caused by absence of rain coupled with a good demand not only for Fine Broach, but for all stapled styles. The advance was really too rapid and caused a considerable amount of profit taking. The near future is uncertain, but we should not be surprised to see a recovery particularly if rain holds off. A fair business has been done in Fine Broach July, and also September, and in Southern stapled styles. Regarding Fine Broach September as delivery orders for July have (so far) not depressed the market, we do not see where the cotton is to come from for September tenders. It is certainly not upcountry.

In ready cotton there has been a good demand for all stapled descriptions for which high prices have been paid. Some high class lots have also changed hands, but for inferior grades the enquiry has been poor. Holders are still firm, particularly for stapled cotton.

There has been a break during the past week only slight showers here and there having been reported. So far the crops in the Berars, Central Provinces and Khandeish are doing well, but more rain is needed shortly. Elsewhere the absence of rain is causing anxiety. Sowing in the Broach districts is said to have begun.

QUOTATIONS 6 P. M.

Fine Broach	July	...	...	Rs 759
Good Sawginned Dharwar	,,	...	...	,, 750
,, M. G. Coompta	,,	...	...	,, 784
,, Westerns	,,	...	...	,, 768

QUOTATION 9-30 P. M.

Broach July fine closed 753/8.

BOMBAY COTTON TRADE ASSOCIATION.

QUOTATIONS 12TH JULY 1918.

Growths	Super fine	Fine	F.G	Gd	Delivery
M.G. Bengals		597	562	522	Ready.
M.G. Sind Punjab		692	557		,,
Sawginned Dharwar				742	,,
M.G Westerns				756	,,
M.G. Coompta				7 9	,,
M.G. Bagalkot				763	,,
M.G Kadi Viramgam			757		,,
M.G. Anjar			7 2		,,
M.G. Mundra			785		,,
M.G Limbdi Wadhwan			750		,,
Laktar Ginned			750		,,
M.G. Athni Miraj				787	,,
M.G Broach	745	735	725		,,

RECEIPTS OF COTTON.

Receipts of various growths of Cotton at Bombay compared with the corresponding periods in the previous season:—

Growths.	For week ending 11th July 1918*	Total to date since September 1st	
		*1917	1916
	Bales	Bales	Bales.
Khandesh	47	172,405	288,287
Central India	463	68,242	170 898
Barsee and Nuggur	745	65, 2	8 14
Hyderabad Gaorani	64	8 025	43,31
Berar	238	249 786	396,2 5
Central Provinces	709	51 498	81,,56
Total Comras	2,316	636,727	1,07+,585
Dholleras	15 35	303,488	395,243
Broach	651	211 719	302,313
Compta and Dharwar	5 857	161,216	144,494
Westerns-Northerns	9,4.4	131,181	92 352
,, N.W.Province	1	136.582	76,275
Bengals ,, Rajputana	689	45 286	171 5 3
Sind, Punjab	767	287 293	314,685
Cocanada	1,363	24 631	20 635
Persian	Nil	780	264
Tinnevelly & Cambodia	4, 38	52,157	25 770
America	Nil	Nil	68
Egyptian	Nil	1	463
Other sorts	255	19,783	11,650
Total	42 266	2.0 4 394	2,828,763

*These figures now represent arrivals by sea to date.

EXPORTS OF COTTON FROM BOMBAY BY RAIL.

	Bales.
G. I. P. Railway from 1st Sept 1917 to 29th June 1918	43,873
B.B. & C.I. Railway from 1st September 1917 to 29th June 1918	45,390

Total Arrivals of Produce, Seeds, Wheat and Food Grains in Bombay from 1st January to 11th July as compared with last year:—

	Since 1st Jan. 1918:	Same period 1917.
Wheat	3,545,357	5,825,155
Linseed	1,145 484	1,433,859
Rape, & Co.	66,940	282,373
Gingellyseed	3s,631	638,951

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Manilla Ropes 1½" to 8"
Flexible Wire Ropes 1" to 2¾"
Canvass of all classes
High class Packings
Steam-proof Rubber Sheets
Life Belts, Oars, &c.

Large stocks for immediate delivery.

APPLY—

E. K. PALIA & CO.

Bruce Lane, Fort, BOMBAY.

Ponpvseed	..	..	8 455	63,018
G ound n's	..	..	345,598	1,663,707
Castorseed	..	..	912,249	826,767
Rice	..	..	4,817,151	4,767,947
vrabollams	..	..	345,629	28 006
Cottonseed	..	..	370 845	378, 27
Mowraseed	..	..	2,561	8,975
Gram	..	..	1,015,846	616,488
owar	..	..	195,655	252,178
Maize	..	..	19,341	9,056
Barley	..	..	498,807	383,707

The above include arrivals by sea

THE BOMBAY COTTON EXCHANGE CO., LD.

Market Quotation for Ready and Forward Delivery Contracts as fixed by the Rate Committee of the Exchange.

COLABA, 12th July, 1918, at 6-30 p.m

Growths	Super-Fine.	Fine	Fully Good	Good	F.G.F. Delivery
Bengals (M.G.)	..	600	565	525	.. Ready
Scinde-Punjab (M.G.)	..	695	560	..	.. Ready
Mundra (M.G.)	..	..	785	..	.. Ready
Limbdi Dharangadhra (M.G.)	..	..	751	742	.. Ready
Broach (M.G.)	750	740	730	..	.. Ready
Kadi	..	..	757	742	.. Ready
Viramgam (M.G)	..	..	..	..	.. Ready
Kathia (M.G)	..	..	690	..	.. Ready
Sagalkote Bijapore (M.G.)	..	..	..	767	752 Ready
Sawgd Dharwar	..	..	..	745	730 Ready
Westerns (M.G.)	..	..	..	760	745 Ready
Westerns (H.G.)	..	..	..	790	775 Ready
Compta (M.G.)	..	..	..	790	775 Ready
Anani-Miraj (M.G.)	..	..	..	790	775 Ready

PETROLEUM.

THE STANDARD OIL COMPANY'S QUOTATIONS.

Snowflake	..150°	at Rs.	9 13	0 per case
White Rose	..150°	,,	9 13	0 ,,
Chester	.. 75 Abel	,,	8 8	0 ,,
Devoe's	.. 75 ,,	,,	9 8	0 ,,
Monkey	..125°	,,	9 2	0 ,,
Tiger	..125°	,,	9 2	0 ,,
White Camelia tins	..125°	,,	7 6	0per 2tins
Elephant tins	..125°	,,	7 6	0 ,,
Elephant Bulk	..125°	,,	5 10	0per 8Imp Galls.

WHEAT AND SEEDS.

The following are to-day's closing rates as issued by the Marwari Chamber of Commerce.

Bombay, July 12th, 1918:—6-0 p.m.

	Basis Terms	Rail Delivery.
	Rs. a p	Rs a p
Wheat, White Delhi 70-23	0 0 0	7 10 0
,, ,, Cawnpore 70-32	54 0 0	7 10 0
,, Karachi Rangla	0 0 0	7 9 0
Rapeseed, Brown Delhi	7 8 0	....
,, Cawnpore	7 8 0	....
Yellow Cawnpore	7 12 0	....
Linseed, Brown Bold	8 2 0	8 7 0
Thin	7 13 0	8 2 9
Poolseed, White 85.15	75 0 0	....
Gujar 75.25	....	....
Gujar 60.50	....	....
Black	....	....
Poppyseed White	11 0 0	....
Groundnut	44 0 0	....
Sowrasee	4 4 0	....
Safflower	37 0 0	....
Castorseed	57 0 0	13 6 0

Forwards

	Rs. as p
Wheat May	8 0 9
Wheat Aug Sept	8 8 3
Linseed May	9 13 0
Linseed Aug Sept	9 4 9

BOMBAY AND CHINA YARN MARKETS

Bombay, July 12th, 1918.

	Rate per lt
	Rs. a p
Jarvis No 15	1— 1— 4
Jaspari No 18	1— 0—13
Duplex No 16	1— 0—12
Sword No 10	1— 0—11
Oriental Yarn No 60	0—15—

BOMBAY EXCHANGE QUOTATIONS

Saturday, July 12th 1918.

	Market Rates.
Bank Telegraphs	1 5 15/16
,, Demand	1 6 1
On Acceptance 8/8	1 6 7
On Demand	203
American Dollars	279
Sovereigns	210/16
Napoleons	312
Reis	147
Japanese	155/16

Market quiet.

MONEY AND SHARE MARKET.

BULLION.

Bar Gold has been steady this week. The Sovereigns moved between Rs. 18-15-0 and Rs. 19-2-6 and closed at Rs. 19-2-6.

Bar Gold Rs. 31-1-0.
Sovereigns Rs. 19-2-6.
Silver Ready ex-duty Rs. 111-10-0.
Silver 1st Settlement Rs. 111-10-0.

EXCHANGE.

Conditions in the exchange market are easier.

T. T. on London 1/5 31/32.
D. D. on London 1/6 1/16.
Credit 3 Msd/a 1/6 7/16.
D. D. on France Fr. 203½.
Credit 3 Msd/a Fr. 212.
T. T. on Japan Rs. 143½.
60 D-st Japan Rs. 138½.
D. D. on Hongkong Rs. 217¾.
D. D. on Shanghai Rs. 312.
D. D. on Singapore Rs. 155¼.
D. D. on New York Rs. 279.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

The following are the nominal rates.

5 per cent. War Loan 1929-47, 88.
5½ per cent. War Bonds 1920-22, 98.
4 per cent. Conversion Loan, 78.
4 per cent. Terminable Loan, 93.
3½ per cent. Paper 65½.
4½ per cent. Port Trust long dated due 1926, 88.
4 per cent. Port Trust long dated 76½.
4 per cent. Municipal long dated 76.
4 per cent. Municipal short dated 76.
4 per cent. Bombay City Improvement Trust long dated, 76.
5 per cent. Municipal Tansa 92.
5 per cent. Municipal Sanitary 91.

The following are the Bank rates.

Bank of Bombay 5 per cent.
Bank of Bengal 6 per cent.
Bank of Madras 7 per cent.

SHARES.

The week has again been marked by a curtailment in the transactions consequent upon the July Settlement which passed off yesterday, the market being closed to business for two days and open only for an hour during the rest of the week.

The market nevertheless has been interesting enough and characterised by some important fluctuations resulting eventually in a further fair advance in the values of mill securities. The buying power does not appear to have spent itself yet for immediately one group of speculators clears out another equally powerful ushers in to sustain and elevate the tone of the market. This has been the position consistently for the past few weeks and accounts for the strength and animation which have been the leading features of the market.

Commenting upon Madhowji shares in our report of the 22nd June we alluded to the determination of the Bull clique not to part with these shares until the record figure of Rs. 3,000 was attained. The week under review has witnessed the accomplishment of their object and Madhowjis actually touched the pinnacle of Rs. 3,000. It nas since transpired that the contemplated scheme for the conversion of these shares from the present value of Rs. 500 to the reduced denomination of Rs. 100 is not likely to go through. The effect of this rumour has been to arrest any further advance and as a result of Bulls unloading the rate has eased off to Rs. 2,930.

Another event of interest during the week has been an inroad on Standards which after a prolonged spell of comparative lethargy have again played the leading role. The air is thick with the rumour that the present group of speculators who have started their patronage to this scrip, contemplates lifting up the value to Rs. 2,400 and considering the backing they receive to stand for sundry speculators it would not be surprising if this becomes an accomplished fact in due course. Next to Standards Bombay Uniteds have elicited considerable attention and chronicle a rise of close upon Rs. 100 on the week.

Having regard to the enthusiasm still prevailing and in view of the overwhelming influence of the Bull Syndicate it would be futile to expect anything in the nature of a serious set-back during the next few days, unless something unforseen turns up to upset their tactics. The shrewder section of investors however would naturally prefer to refrain from any buying ventures in the present conditions when values have already soared to unprecedentedly high regions and those who have yet been holding out for a still higher basis would be well-advised to make of the present boom and liquidate their holdings.

The miscellaneous section does not reveal any change of importance. Cements and Tata Irons are steady at last quotation. A large business has transpired in Bombay Steams which register an important advance due to the rumour that there is the likelihood of the company being taken by the British India Steam Navigation Company.

The following are the closing rates of the Bombay Stock Exchange; Shamrji 153-12, Pearls 710, Morarji 3,700, Madhowji 2,935, Sholapur 9,000, Swadeshi 2,370, Swan 785, Standard 2,145, Simplex 1,040, Luxmi Cotton 1,900, Kohinoor 1,760, Kastoorchand 1,600, Ind Malwa 382-8, Ind. Bleeching 205, Finlay 565, Fazulbhoy 972-8, Currimbhoy 450, Crescent 305, Colaba 1,650, Century 532-8, Cen. India 2,890, By. United 1,130, By. Dyeing 1,725, Advance 1,580, Tata Ord. 247-8, Tata Old Deferred 1,170, Alcocks 840, Bombay Burma 642-8, Bombay Tram 372-8, By. Steam 360, Tata Hydro 1,275.

The following are the closing quotations of the New Stock Exchange.

Swadeshi 2,365, Swan 785, Standard 2,140, Simplex 1,307-8, Shapurji 152-8, Pearls 707-8, Morarji 3,650, Madhowji 2,935, Kohinoor 1,775, Kastoorchand 1,600, Ind. Malwa 382-8, Ind. Bleching 205, Finlay 575, Fazulbhoy 970, Currimbhoy 450, Crescent 305, Colaba 1,600, Century 540, Cen. India 2,885, Bombay United 1,130, Tata Ord. 247-8, Tata Old Defd. 1,170, By. Telephone 195, By. Steam 360, Bundi 20.

FINANCE.

Money continues fairly easy. The Bank of Bombay Cash Balance is increased by Rs. 120-33 lakhs. The Bank rates are unchanged.

PIECE-GOODS

There has been considerable activity in the Cloth Market during the past week, and fair transactions have taken place amongst the dealers. The purchases have been more or less of a speculative nature, as the upcountry demand, retail as well as wholesale, has not been visible. Sellers have taken this opportunity to increase the rates of standard cloths still further and a better feeling has prevailed. The movement of goods is still hampered, and until ample facilities are given by the railway companies for the transit of goods, the inquiry from the consuming districts will remain poor. Stocks are on the increase and the goods that have arrived from Delhi and Karachi have added a substantial number of packages. Sellers have experienced some difficulty in selling the above mentioned packages as buyers stipulate that the cases should be opened and the pieces counted at the time of delivery. This stipulation has been made necessary owing to the Shortage of goods having been found in several cases, and the same having passed through several hands. The Manchester Market has been very firm and the rates quoted have been found beyond the reach of buyers. The shippers are not disposed to take risks and the manufacturers are booked up far ahead. There has been a continuous demand for Government cloths, fine as well as coarse, and the Home trade has been the other constant customer. Most of the makers are on pure-sized goods, and are not willing to be off them.

GREYS.

In Manchester Grey goods the position has been much the same as the previous week, the main attraction being the Japanese grey cloths, in which speculation has played an important part and forced up prices to a very high level. Several large lots have changed hands. One transaction of about 2,000 bales was made at a stroke, the seller securing fair profit. Local Mill agents have also made purchases of Japanese cloths. Grey Jaconets have remained firm and steady. It is reported that forward business in this style has been done by some firms on their own account. Grey Drills have been steady at last rates. Local Mill cloths have shewn a firmer tendency. The Mills have sold grey cloths for delivery upto the end of the year and in fancy checks the manufacturers are engaged upto July 1919.

WHITES.

There has been a decided improvement in White Goods all round. Tape bordered Nainsooks have gained two annas per piece owing to better demand. Wide width Nainsooks have been in better request and fetch good values. Leigh's Mulls No 1703. have been taken up by Madras buyers and the price has gone up to Rs. 17-12 not per piece, 58 inches by 20 yards Red End Mulls have changed hands again at rates rising up to Rs. 11 per piece. Gold Lind Mulls in 39 inches by 20 yards have improved by five annas per piece. A better feeling has also prevailed in 27 inches by 18 yards Green End Mulls. Liepman's White Shirtings No. 1500 have attracted a good deal of attention from buyers, who have paid an advance of a rupee per piece. Ant Liepman's No. 7 White Shirtings are dregs in the market and are being regularly sold on account of the purchasers by public auction.

The quotations for the leading shops of Greys and Whites are as under:—

	Ins	Yds			
Grey Shirtings—					
Ralli's Farl No. 2000	38 × 37½/8			8	6 0
,, ,, 100000	45 × 37½/8			24	0 0
Fleming's No. 1905	46 × 36				..
Bates' No. 12838	41 × 37½/8				..
Dewhurst's Empee" No.5	39 × 38½			21	8 0
,, "B.B.B."	38 × 34½			24	0 0
Grey Jaconets.—					
Ralli's No 13	45 × 22			11	12 0
Grey Drills—					
Pepperell "Dragon"	29 × 40			26	0 0
Ralli's Mnalld. No 425	28 × 36			17	8 0
White Shirtings					
Liepman's No 1500	12 × 42			30	0 0
H. B. T. C. 40000	38 × 40			12	0 0
White Nainsooks—					
Ralli's Nos 7070/8080	24 × 24				9 0
,, No. 190	27 × 18				11 0
,, No. 39620 T B	18 × 25			2	14 0
Graham's Nos 88/8888	26 × 18			5	3
,, 50000	36 × 3			8	8 0
Greaves' No. 60007					....
Ritchie's 3500	× 18				....
24520					....

White Mulls—				
Ralli's No. 6	41 × 18		10	4 0
,, 60	48 × 18		11	4 0
,, 600	51 × 1		13	12 0
,, 6000	56 × 12		15	4 0
,, ,, 85	58 × 20		11	0 0
,, 818	39 × 26		10	5 0
Ritchie's No 975	50 × 18		8	10 0
,, 615	50 × 18		8	0 0
,, 66999	48 × 18		6	4 0
,, 1200	27 × 18		3	5 0
Greaves' No. 5066	27 × 18		4	4 0
Graham's No. 149	18 × 18		10	0 0

JAPANESE CLOTHS.

The following are the prices ruling in the bazaar for well-known Japanese Cloths:—

	Ins	Yds		s	p.
GREY SHIRTINGS—					
No. 55005	44 × 28		21	8	0
No 100			22	8	0
No. 200			2	4	0
No 2006			24	10	0
No. 250			21	0	0
Nos 2200/2300			21	4	0
No 7200			22	0	0
No. 3800			32	0	0
No 4100			29	0	0
No. 51 0			33	8	0
No 3002	28 × 28		19	0	0
No. 666			17	4	0
No. 18	32 × 38			....	
No. 197	38 × 38			....	
GREY SHEETINGS—					
Dragons	36 × 38		14	12	0
"C" Quality	36 × 40		14	8	0
"Boodh Dev."	38 × 36			....	
GREY DRILLS—					
Elephant	29 × 46		23	8	0

LANCASHIRE YARNS.

The Yarn Market has been firm and steady The demand has been somewhat better, but clearances have not been satisfactory. Manchester spinnings have been very scarce and Japanese yarns are going instead. Japanese Importing Firms have been selling goods to arrive at comparatively cheaper rates. Manchester Spinners are quoting very high prices and require distant time for delivery. Some spinners have ceased to quote, owing to the difficulties lying on their way. Lancashire Grey Yarns are quoted as under:—

30s. Yarns, Best, per lb, Rs. 2-1-0
30s. Yarns, Ordinary, per lb. Rs 1-14-0.
40s. Yarns, Best, per lb. Rs. 2-6 0
40s. Yarns, Ordinary per lb, Rs. 2-4-0.

BUREAU REPORT.

WASHINGTON July 9.

The United States Census Bureau gives the final report of 1917 Cotton Crop as 11,302,000 Bales.

CURRENT BANK RATES.

England	5	per cent. Apl 5,	1917
France	5	per cent. Aug 25,	1914
Germany	5	per cent. Dec 28,	1914
Russia	6	per cent. July 28	1914
Italy	5	per cent. Nov. 11	1915
Netherlands	4½	per cent. July 1	1914
Belgium	5	per cent. Aug 20	1914
Austria-Hungary	5	per cent. April 10.	1915
Sweden	6½	per cent. Jan 21	1918
Spain	4½	per cent. Oct 28	1914
India (Bombay	5	per cent May 23,	1918
India (Bengal Calcutta	5	per cent May 23,	1918
India (Madras	5	per cent Jan 15	1918

SUGAR MARKET REPORT.

(From our Commercial Correspondent.)

BOMBAY, July 12.

Since our last report our market ruled quiet during the early part of the week and improved later with good demand and prices have been advanced by eight annas per cwt. all round Arrivals from Madras and Singapore continue in a small scale and are sold at Rs 18-0-0 to 18-6-0 for White Java. There is no steamer yet fixed for Bombay from Java and dealers are holding their stocks for better prices. Calcutta and Karachi markets are quiet without any change in prices Java market is reported very much depressed owing to freight difficulties.

The following are the Bazaar rates and stocks:—

T. M. O. Rs. 18-5-0 equal to 23s. 6d. F. B. H. stocks 70,000 Bags.

Brown Rs. 14-12-0 equal to 18s. 1d. F. B. H. stocks 45,000 Bags.

Soft Rs. 19-0-0 equal to 24s. F. B. H. stocks 8,000. Bags.

Mauritius Crystals Rs. 18-12-0 to 19-4-0 stocks 57,000 Bags.

(Continued from column 5.)

832-18—Dubash & Co., Messrs Lumbraj Bhuraji a firm v. Maknaji Jethuji a firm, Khanderao L & M, J Order 25-6-18.

C C 877-18—Payne & Co., Bakhtavarmal Khemchandji & anr v. Haridas Rowji, Crawford B & Co., 2-7-18.

C C 894-18—Edgelow G W & Co., Nazar Abdulla Dharamsey v. Damodhar Laxmidas, 4-7-18.

549-18—Craigie B & Caroe, Messrs Binodiram Balchand a firm v. Messrs J A Grant & Co. a firm, Tyabji D & Co., Daphtary F & D, 5-7-18.

68-18—Chitnis M & K, Mahomed Cassum Patel v. T D W Gillespie, Rustomji & Gin, 5-7-18.

153-18—Ardesir H D & Co., The Swadeshi Mills Co. Ld v. The Bhiwani Cotton Spg & Wg Mills Co. Ltd., Kanga & Sayani 5-7-18.

1276-17—Merwanji K & Co., Bhuduji Lallji v. Morarji Raghunath & ors, Purnanand & Co., 5-7-18.

In Re Indian Co.'s Act VI of 1882, In Re Indian Specie Bank Ltd. (in Liquidation—In Person, Bhaishanker Nanabhai, Applicant v. Mathuradas Manilal, Respondent. Parties Concerned, 5-7-18.

1305-17 and 1318-17—Shamrao M & H. Khan Bahadur Haji Abdul Rehman Haji Mahomed Kadwani & ors v. Shankersing Nowrangsing, Payne & Co., 8-7-18

1186-17—Wadia G & Co., Hooseinbhoy Mulla Abdeally v. Anik J Padamraj, Madh K & Ch 9-7-18

S C Ct 745-24492-17—Ard H D & Co., Hanmanbux Harmukhrai v. Jamnadas Lakhandas, Manecklal & K, 10-7-18.

O S 800-18—Motichand & D, Bai Monghibai v. Ranchoddas Madhowdas 18-6-18.

LIST B COUNSEL.

29-13—Tyabji D & Co., Salleh Mahomed Ladha v. Esmail Virji & ors, Mancharsha & N, Notice 14-3-18.

In Re Indian Arbitration Act IX of 1899—Ardesir H D & Co., Morarji Jairam Narranji, Petitioner v. Gopalji Kaverji & anr, Respondents Madhowji K & Ch, Notice 19-6-18.

617-17—Matubhai J & M. Harnandrai Baijnath a firm v. Vithaldas Vanmalidas alias Vithaldas Dwarkadas Dage, Madhowji K & Ch, 27-6-18.

586-18—N C Dalal, Lillawanti v. Bai Amba widow, Mulji & Tha, 27-6-18.

S S 822-18—D J Mantri, Fardunji Nowroji Fardunji v. S R Harapanhale Captain & Vaidya, For Application.

C C 484-18—Mad K & Ch, P P Trivedi & Co. a firm v. Rusttonji Jivanji & Co. a firm, Daph F & D, 12-7-18.

SUITS FOR HEARING AND FINAL DISPOSAL (IN COURT.)

LONG CAUSES.

508-17—Shroff and D, Messrs Hathising Jethabhai and Co v Dwarkhadas Madhowji Jeh M and S.

684-17—Jam R and D, Dossabhai Hirachand a firm v. Virchand Dalcharam a firm and anr, Hiralal T and Co., Khandwalla and Co.

1264-16 Mer K and Co., Chatrabhuj Bhawanidas a firm v. Ganeshdas Devidas and ors, Payne and Co.

SMALL CAUSES COURT

STANDARD RENT UPHELD

DISCLAIMER OF LEASE BY OFFICIAL ASSIGNEE.

Lalji Mansingh v. Gauharali Ahmedji.

This was a suit to recover rent of one out of six shops in Block A of Lalsinga Building at Lohar Chawl. The premises were first let in May 1912 for a period of five years, at a monthly rental of Rs. 125 for each shop. The shop now occupied by the defendant was then leased by Tajbhai Hakimji whose agreement in the ordinary course would have expired in May 1917. But in February 1915 Tajbhai was adjudicated an insolvent and on 26th February, 1915, the Official Assignee disclaimed the lease under Section 63 of the Presidency Towns Insolvency Act. The defendant thereafter leased the premises at a rental of Rs. 110 per month and continued as a monthly tenant till November 1916, when he entered into a lease for five years at Rs. 145 per month. The plaintiff had, under these circumstances, filed a suit against the defendant for recovery of a balance of rent due from Fagun to Vaisakh 1974 at Rs. 145 per month. Defendant pleaded payment in full, he having paid the amount of standard rent, after deducting the excess recovered by the landlord since January 1916.

Mr. A. S. Davar for the plaintiff contended that the lease given in 1912 would ordinarily have expired in 1917 and the standard rent therefore would be the rent payable under it on 1st January, 1916, plus 10 per cent. The Official Assignee's disclaimer would discharge him from all personal liability in respect of the lease but it would not affect the landlord's right to file a claim for rent of the remaining period of the lease. The subsequent letting would be on account and at the risk of the insolvent and therefore the standard rent must be calculated on the rent payable on 1st January 1916, under the lease, i.e. Rs. 125 plus 10 per cent.

Mr. R. B. Vellani, Bar-at-Law, who appeared for the defendant agreed that the actual rent realised in January 1916 being Rs. 110, the standard would be Rs. 121 only. The disclaimer of the lease by the Official Assignee released not only him from all liability in respect of the lease but also the estate of the insolvent tenant. The lease thus being effectually terminated, the standard rent would be the rent paid by the occupier on 1st January 1916 plus 10 per cent.

A NOVEL ARGUMENT.

His Honour in upholding the defendant's contentions observed that a novel argument was urged before him. There were six shops of the plaintiff of the same dimensions originally let at Rs. 125 per month. The shop in question was one of those let for five years from May 1912 to May 1917. In February 1915 the lessee was adjudicated an insolvent and the Official Assignee disclaimed the lease under Sections 62 and 63 of the Insolvency Act which had the effect of determining the rights, interests and liabilities of the insolvent and his property in or in respect of the property disclaimed. Thereafter the plaintiff let the property to defendant for Rs. 110 as a monthly tenant until November 1916, when he entered into a lease with defendant for five years at Rs. 145 per month. This was the uniform rent of the other five shops of the same dimensions.

Under the Rent Act the landlord is entitled to claim the rent of 1st January 1916 plus 10 per cent. What was the rent on 1st January 1916? Plaintiff claims that it should be regarded to be Rs. 125 because the lease of the insolvent was at that rate and he contends that the letting to defendant at Rs. 110 must be deemed to be by way of re-letting subject to his claim to proceed against the estate of the insolvent. The real letting, he contends, was to the insolvent at Rs. 125. He further relies upon the justice and fairness of his claim in so far as all the other similar shops were also let at Rs. 125.

But the question for decision was one of pure law. In his Honour's view of the Insolvency Act, the rights of both parties determined at the adjudication and without any reservation and the rent on 1st January, 1916, must therefore be the rent payable by the defendant on that date, which was Rs. 110 only. The letting at Rs. 110 could not have been effected by any other circumstance than getting the best available rent and it must be regarded as the basis of calculation of standard rent. His Honour therefore dismissed the suit with costs.

CAUSES LIST.

BOARD FOR SATURDAY, THE 13TH OF JULY, 1918.

BEFORE THE HON. MR JUSTICE BEAMAN.

In the Division Court No. 53.

SUIT FOR HEARING AND FINAL DISPOSAL.

LONG CAUSES.

452-14—Dubash & Co., Messrs Ramgopal Madhuprasad a firm v. Sitaram Makundram & ors, Malvi M R & Co.

FOR HEARING ON EXCEPTIONS TO COMMISSIONERS REPORT.

S C Ct 746-27218-17—Little & Co., Berthold Reif and anr v. Valli Mahomed Abboo, M B Chothia.

747-27219-16—Little & Co., Berthold Reif and anr v. Valli Mahomed Abboo, M B Chothia.

LONG CAUSE.

404-16—Little & Co., Dada Miya Khandvani v. Wybert Pope Smith, Crawford B & Co.

1387-17—Payne & Co., Rupsing Mathuradas Lowji v. H Bernston, Judah & S.

103-18—Payne & Co., Laxmidas Kalidas & anr v. Shamkorebai widow, Mehta D & L.

883-17—Amin & D, Baboo Ramji Wallonj v. Sitabai widow & ors, Judah & Smetham B & Co.

1382-16—Jehangir M & Somji, Rose Mary widow & ors v Shaik Haji Hoosein Shaik Baba Miya, Mulla & Mulla

480-17—Payne & Co., The Mathuradas Mills Ld. v. Hirachand Vanechand a firm, Bhai K & Gir.

503-17—Payne & Co., Nippon Mankwa Katri Shini Kaisha otherwise known as Japan Cotton Trading Co. Ld. v Hirachand Vanechand a firm, Bhai K & Gir.

515-17—Payne & Co., The Simplex Mills Co. Ld. v. Hirachand Vanechand a firm Bhai K & Gir.

20-18—Little & Co., Shantaram Balkrishna & anr v. Waman Gopal Wadekar & anr, Amin & D.

98-18—Captain & V Frank Jacob Iny v. Haji Abdulla Kazim, Payne & Co.

BEFORE THE HON. MR JUSTICE MARTEN

In the Division Court No. 40.

CHAMBER MATTERS FOR DISPOSAL

LIST A (ATTORNEYS.)

In Re Bills of Costs of Messrs. Ardesir H D & Co. and Re Suits Nos. 629-14 and 560-1915—Ardesir H D & Co., Messrs Ardesir Hormusji Dinsha & Co., Applicants v. Haji Esmail Noor Mahomed, Client, 24-6-18.

T J J In Re Moosa Haji Cassam—deease! Edg G W & Co., Rastibai widow Petitioner v Sulleman Khamsa Promoter, Ard H D & Co., Citation 19-6-18.

C C 753-18—Motichand & D, Messrs Jagjiwandas Anandji a firm v. Messrs Govindas Tulsidas a firm, Malvi M R & Co., 13-6-18.

(Continued in column 4.)

SWADESHI SOAPS

THE

Hindustan Soap & Candle Works, Ltd.,

WALKESHWAR ROAD, BOMBAY.

prepares best kinds of Bar and Toilet Soaps, free from animal fat.

A TRIAL SOLICITED.

Special rates for Wholesale Merchants and Commission Agents.

For further particulars apply.

Rs. 4

Will Bring You One BeautifulSet of

32 BRASS TOYS

AS CHEAP AS CHARMIN

These toys are generally much appreciated by everybody for their cheapness, brilliancy and excellency, and are specially suitable for children as their playful and instructive organs.

Each Family Should Have A Set

Apply from

GOOD LUCK COMPANY

BENARES CITY

EMPIRE TRADING CO.

in Parsi Bazar Street, near Graham & Co., has just unpacked fresh stock of

Waterman, pens, Swan pens, Blackbird pens, Combined writing pads, opaque Envelopes, and other Stationery.

PRICES VERY MODERATE.

AMICHAND GOVANJI.

The Oldest and Most Popular Confectionery Depot in India.

(Established Over Half a Century Ago.)
Opposite Jumma Masjid, Shaikh Memon Street, out Fort, Bombay
Phone No. 676.

This establishment has been specially awarded the following certificate:—

Vegetarian Federal Union,
16, Farringdon Street, E.C.

We beg to inform the Vegetarian Federal Union of London that Amichand Govanji, the Indian Confectioner of Bombay, has been awarded a Certificate from the Vegetarian Exhibition and Congress held in the year 1898 for the excellence and delicacy of its Confectionery.

(Sd.) W. HILL, *Chairman.*
(Sd.) HARRY PHILLIPS, *Secretary.*

THE LADWAS (Sweet Balls) of various descriptions and sizes.

THE SUTARFENNY (a kind of thread like round cake) sweetened and fragrant.

HALVAS of different descriptions such as (a) Mahim Halva (or Vir), (b) Sadroy Halva with almonds, (c) Gunny Halva, (d) Rose scented Halva, (e) Vanila Halva, (f) Muskati

BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS.

TO-DAY.

Cricket:—Bombay Gymkhana v. Hindoo Gymkhana, Esplanade Maidan."

SUNDAY, July 14.

Hindoo Gymkhana v. Young Zoroastrian C. C. Kennedy Sea Face.

Mails for Muscat, Jask, Bunder Abbas, Dubia, Bushire, Charbar and Pasni will be closed at the Bombay General Post Office at 8-0 a.m. on Sunday the 14th July, 1918. Registered Letters and Parcels will be accepted up to 6-30 p.m. on Saturday the 13th July, 1918.

MONDAY, July 15.

Mails for E. A. E. Force, Lamu, Mombassa, Zanzibar, will be closed at the General Post Office at 10 a.m.

Mails for E. A. E. Force Seychelles, Lamu, Mombasa, Ibo Chindi, Dar-es-Salaam, Zanzibar, Quilimane, Mozambique, Beira and L. Marquis will be closed at the General Post Office at 10 a.m. Correspondence for Natal, Cape Colony and other places in South Africa will also be forwarded.

TUESDAY, July 16.

Mails for Mauritius, and Reunion via Dhanushkodi and Colombo will be closed at the General Post Office at 7-30 p.m.

DAILY.

Exhibition of War Loan posters, War Loan Bureau, Esplanade Road.

AMUSEMENTS.

TO-NIGHT.

Royal Opera House: Howitt-Phillip's & Co Matinee at 5 and night at 9-30 p.m. "The Aristocrat."

Palace of Varieties: Gaiety Theatre 6-30 and 10-0.

West-End Cinema: Charni Road, 5-30, 7-8 8-45 and 10-15.

Empire Cinema: At 4-30, 6-30, 8-15 and 10 p.m

Majestic Cinema: Girgaum, near Tram Terminus: 7-0, 8-30 and 10-30.

Imperial Cinema: Lamington Road, 7-0, 8-45 and 10-30.

Precious Cinema: Lamington Road, 7-0, 8-45 and 10-30 (S. T.).

New Alexandra Cinema: Lohar Chawl, Princess Street.

Eldorado Cinema: Lamington Road, 7-0, 8-45 and 10-30 (S. T.).

New Alhambra Cinema: Sandhurst Road 7-0, 8-45 and 10-30 (S. T.).

Anglo-American Cinema: Sandhurst Road 7-0, 8-30 and 10-30.

TRAINS TO AND FROM BOMBAY.

G. I. P. RAILWAY.

	Arr. H. M.	Dep. H. M.
Punjab Mail	16 30	14 25
Calcutta Mail (via Jubbulpore)...	15 30	21 0
Calcutta Mail (via Nagpur) ...	9 15	13 0
Madras Mail	8 40	21 30
Poona Mail	11 30	14 45
Popna Express	19 40	7 59

B. B. & C. I. RAILWAY.

	Arr. H. M.	Dep. H. M
Northern Express	12 30	16
Gujarat Mail	8 25	21
Kathiawar 3rd class Express ...	7 56	21 20

BOMBAY BATTALION (I. D. F.)

July 13.

The following extract from Battalion Orders by the Hon. Lt.-Col. P. R. Cadell, C.I.E., V.D., Commanding, is republished for information:—

100. Battalion Orderly Room.—Battalion Orderly Room will be held at 8-20 a.m. on Friday until further notice, commencing from Friday 12th July, 1918.

(Sd.) H. J. DIBBS, Capt.,
Ag. Adjutant, Bombay Battalion, I.D.F.

BAND AT THE BOMBAY GYMKHANA.

By permission of Colonel T. W. Bonner, V. D. and Officers, the Band of the 1/13th G.I.P. Railway Battalion, will play to-day a programme of music, under the direction of Mr. Hugh B. Mitchell, Bandmaster, commencing at 6-15 p.m.

DR. GULAMALLY'S EYE HOSPITAL.

At the above hospital, the total attendance of patients in June last was 663, 542 being males, and 121 females.

BABU PANALAL P. J. CH. DISPENSARY.

In June 1918, 464 males, 134 females and 63 children, making a total of 661 patients were treated at the above dispensary.

THE ALL-INDIA SUB-ASSISTANT SURGEONS' ASSOCIATION

The monthly meeting of the Bombay Branch will be held at Northcote Police Hospital to-morrow at 5-45 p.m.

EAST INDIES STATION NAVAL FUND.

Subscriptions in aid of the Fund to the tune of Rs. 471,675-13-10 from various sources and also several miscellaneous gifts are acknowledged.

TELUGU BAL DNYANOTTEJAK SAMAJ

Under the auspices of the above Samaj, Mr. V. R. Bhusrath will deliver a public lecture on "Shri Krishna and His Advice" to-mororw at 9-30 a.m. (S. T.) at the Telugu Hall.

BOMBAY STUDENTS' BROTHERHOOD.

The senior class will meet to-morrow at 9 a.m. at the Prarthana Samaj Hall when Mr. Mirza Ali Akbar Khan will hold a discourse on "Love and Friendship." The junior class will be conducted by Dr. Daruwalla, to-morrow at 9 a.m. (S. T.), at the Headquarters, when he will expound "Tennyson's Enoch Arden."

SOUTH INDIAN CLUB.

A "Hari Katha" performance on "Vatsala Kalyanam" by Brahmasri Sivarama Bhagavatar of Kalpathi will be held in the Club's premises at Sandhurst Road to-morrow at 5 p.m. (S. T.).

LECTURE ON "SERVICE OF MAN."

To-morrow 6 p.m. (S.T.), a Public Lecture on "Service of man" in Marathi will be delivered by Mr. K. A. Kelusker under the auspices of the Social Service League, at the premises of the League's Parel Branch.

JENABAI ORPHANAGE UNION.

The weekly meeting of the Jenabai Orphanage Young Boys' Union will be held to-morrow at 10-30 a.m. when Mr. Fazal Ahmed will deliver a lecture on "Pride" Mr. A. K. Shaik will preside.

S. S. UNION, DADAR.

A Public Lecture will be delivered under the auspices of the S. S. Union Dadar, in the Dadar English School Hall, to-morrow, at 5 p.m. (S.T.), by Mr. V. K. Joshi on "How far Moral Principles are to be observed." (in Marathi.)

SOCIAL SERVICE LEAGUE TEMPERANCE CLUB.

Under the auspices of the Social Service League, a public "Puran" in Marathi will be delivered by Mr. L. B. Nayak to-morrow at 7 p.m. (S. T.), in the Free Library Hall of the Temperance Club, New Foras Road, Dongre's Building.

G. M. JAIN HOSTEL.

A meeting will be held in the G. M. Jain Hostel, Elphinstone Road, to-day at 8-30 p.m., when Mr. M. K. Punatar will speak on the subject 'Present Political Situation' Mr. S. N. Haji presiding.

LECTURE ON 'SOCIAL PLAGUE."

Lieut. K. S. Patel, will deliver a lecture on the "Social Plague" under the auspices of the Social Service League at the Servants of India Society's Hall, Sandhurst Road, on Monday the 15th instant at 6-30 p.m. when Khan Bahadur Dr. J. K. Daji, will preside.

MARATHI CLASS IN ECONOMICS.

This class which was closed on account of vacation will open to-morrow and will meet at the hall of the Servants of India Society, Sandhurst Road, Bombay, at 9 a.m. (S. T.). Mr. M. D. Altekar will conduct it. Those who want to join it should register their names at above address.

THE CURRIMBHOY EBRAHIM WORKMEN'S INSTITUTE.

Under the auspices of the Social Service League, Bombay, a lecture series has been arranged in the Currimbhoy Ebrahim Workmen's Intsitute on Saturdays at 7 p.m. (S.T.) on the lines of the University Extension Series. It consists of lectures on various subjects of general interest and utility delivered by experts. The series has been opened by Mr. K. S. Gore formerly Auditor, Cooperative Credit Societies, who has delivered his first two lectures on "Cooperation". His third lecture will be delivered to-day on the same subject in the Library Hall of the Institute at 7 p.m. (S. T.). The lectures though mainly intended for the operatives working in the mills under the Agency of Messrs. Currimbhoy Ebrahim and Sons Ltd., are open to the public desirous of taking advantage of them.

BOMBAY AMUSEMENTS.

HOWITT-PHILLIPS COMPANY.

On Thursday night at the Royal Opera House the Howitt-Phillips Company produced with great success Shakespeare's "The Merchant of Venice" and the play was repeated last evening. It will be done, too, at to-day's matinee, and another large audience is expected. It is a great personal triumph for Miss Gertrude Godart, Mr. Leo Wallace Young and Mr. H. B. Waring in the roles of Portia, Shylock and Bassanio respectively, and for all the other members of the Company in the lesser but highly important parts. Mr. Charles Howitt as producer is to be congratulated upon the staging and Mrs. Phillips on the dressing of the piece.

To-night the farce "A Little Bit of Fluff" will be seen for the first time this season. In this Mr. Howitt, Mr. Wheeler Dryden and "Ursula" are the chief laughter-makers. There will be no cinema to-night, but "The Voice of Conscience", will be screened to-morrow at 6-30 and 10 o'clock.

IMPERIAL.

The management of the Imperial Cinema again regret to announce that the expected shipment of the 'Seven Pearls" has not yet arrived and they are therefore unable to show the Serial for another week It is sincerely hoped that the boat will be in by Monday the 15th instant.

This week's drama features the popular star Gladys Hulette who has made such a name for herself lately and who appears in one of her best roles in this picture. Little Gladys plays the part of a boarding house keeper, and her efforts in trying to keep all her boarders happy are extremely pleasing. This picture is a typically delightful Hulette film and will not fail to please everybody. The programme includes the 21st chapter of the History of the War, showing what India did in 1914, and the great battles of Ypres where the "Contemptibles" beat the German hordes. Pathe Gazette and an excellent Comic close this fine programme

NEW ALEXANDRA.

A film which marks a distinct departure from the ordinary type of society drama appears this week at the New Alexandra. "The Tide of Life" is adapted from the story by J. C. Hawks. It shows how the current of life bore a man away from the known civilised world to his destined partner—a maiden of the lost Valley of Maikua, where fortuitous chance caused him to save her from the fate to which she was doomed, as a sacrifice by the natives, in pursuit of a tradition. The picture is very skilfully produced. The shipwreck scenes are very realistic. The scenes in the Valley of Maikua, the portrayal of the lives and customs of the natives, hold alike for their beauty and interest.

CINEMA PRECIOUS.

The last week of the famous Adventure Serial, "The Fighting Trail" will be screened from to-day and Cinema-goers would of course not let go the opportunity of seeing the concluding two chapters this week. Unmistakably the denouncement of this Serial is upto the standard of the whole photo-play, full of vigorous and exciting Episodes culminating in bombing from an aeroplane, incendiarism and blowing off a tram by a dynamite. The scene in which a great American Express is hurled headlong from a dizzy height into the sea below—the bridge over which it passes having been blown off—is a sight of rare imagination!.

WEST END CINEMA.

The programme of this week promises to be as attractive as the preceding bills. The Photo-Play screened during the present week is a pretty Story of Love and Adventure, "The Fantastic Ship," full of sensational happenings. The Story of a practically destitute man, trying to palm himself of as a long-lost heir to a Dukedom, and playing his role in borrowed plumes, at the same time falling in desperate love with the charming girl, to whom he poses as her brother is a melo-dramatic and romantic picture that one naturally likes to see more than once.

NEW ALHAMBRA.

The first instalment of 8,000 ft of "The Broken Coin" has been put to the screen since yesterday and this thrilling serial has been known to attract huge audiences owing to the popular cinema artistes "Lucille Love," Victor Hugo and Francis Ford taking prominent part in it. The terrible event in the instalment is the suffering through which Lucille posses.

MUNICIPAL STANDING COMMITTEE.

REFUSE IN STORM WATER RESERVOIR AT MAHALUXMI.

A meeting of the Standing Committee of the Bombay Municipal Corporation was held yesterday, Dr. S. S. Batliwala presiding, when consideration was given to a letter dated the 1st July 1918, from Mr. D. F. Cama and others stating that they understood that refuse was still being dumped in the storm-water reservoir at Mahaluxmi, although the Corporation had passed a resolution not to dump *kutchra* there during the rainy season, and that owing to this, the residents in the surrounding localities were again pestered by flies, expressing an opinion that the reclamation of the reservoir with *kutchra* was "a disgrace to our city and highly detrimental to its health and and interest," and requesting that the Corporation would please abandon this method of reclamation.

It was resolved to forward the letter to the Commissioner for favour of remarks.

The Committee considered a letter to the President, dated the 5th July 1918, from Mr. Anantharam Vaikuntram, forwarding copy of a letter addressed by him to the Special Assistant to the Health Officer, Malaria, in which he invited his attention to "the nuisance caused by bad smells emanating from the trenches full of stagnant water behind 'Kikabhoy building' in Sankli Street, Byculla, which bred millions of mosquitoes," and to "the nuisance caused by buffaloes tied near the building on the road," and requesting that immediate steps might be taken to remedy the nuisances.

The Committee resolved to forward the letter to the Commissioner for favour of remarks.

TWO OPIUM PROSECUTIONS.

ACCUSED CONVICTED.

Before Mr. Frank Oliveira Sub-Inspector Raja charged Joseph De Mello with possession of 3lbs. 35 tolas of opium without a license. The accused was arrested on suspicion near the dock gates and the drug was found in his possession. His house was then searched and a further 9 lbs. 20 tolas of opium was found there. The accused stated in defence that the opium was given to him by another man for taking it to the docks. He was sentenced to three months' rigorous imprisonment, as he had a previous conviction

Dost Mahomed Nabibux and Gulam Mahomed Abdulla, were then charged with the possession of 4 lbs. and 33 lbs. of opium. They were arrested at the dock gates. They were sentenced to one month's rigirous imprisonment each.

TWO HINDUS KNOCKED ON RAILWAY LINE.

Dr. W. Nunan held an inquest on the body of Bhikaji Pandurang, aged about 35. The deceased who was a railway servant used to travel to Bombay from Kalyan every day. The deceased was crossing the railway line on Thursday at Kalyan and although an approaching goods train whistled, he continued going forward with the result that he was knocked down and crushed between the platform and the engine. He was taken to the J. J. Hospital where he died shortly afterwards. The jury returned a verdict accordingly.

The Coroner held an inquest on the body of a Hindu male, name unknown. It was stated that after an up and down train had passed the gateman on duty there found the head of a man lying there. A few paces distant there was a body cut to pieces. No one has claimed the body. The jury returned a verdict of death from injuries received by having been knocked down by a passing train, while trespassing on the line.

VICTORIA MEMORIAL SCHOOL FOR THE BLIND.

The following contributions towards the above School are acknowledged with thanks by the Honorary Secretary.

Amount previously acknowledged Rs. 3,76,699-5-11; Mr. Vishvanath P. Vaidya, Chairman, Board of Trustees of the Kanji Khetsey Charities Rs. 700; Sir Sassoon David, Bart. Rs. 50; "Silkcoaties" through Mr. P. S. Lalcaca Rs. 25; Mr. Gordhandas Govindji, Rs. 25; in sacred memory of Dr. Cawas Lalkaka on the 9th anniversary of his death, 29th June, 1918 Rs. 25; Messrs. Cox & Co Rs. 20; The Framji Muncherji Cama Charity Fund Rs. 15; Messrs. Merwanjee and Hormusjee Cama Rs. 15; Mr. Jamnadas Dwarkadas Rs. 15; Thakar Haribhai Hemraj, Rs. 11; Messrs. Marcks and Co Ltd. Rs. 10; Mr. A. C. L. Wilkinson Rs. 10; Sums of and under rupees five Rs. 70; total Rs. 3,77,690-5-11.

NEWLY BORN CHILD STRANGLED.

The Coroner, Dr. W. Nunan, held an inquest on the body of a newly born child. A bundle was found in a lavatory near Golpitha, and on the Police opening it the dead body of a newly born female child was discovered in it. The Police Surgeon who inspected it found some abrasions on the front of the neck, and he was of the opinion that death was due to strangulation. The jury returned a verdict accordingly.

THE MAILS.

LONDON, July 9.

The Indian Mails with dates of and up to the 2nd June (Bombay) were delivered in London to-day.

FRENCH SUCCESS IN MOROCCO.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

RANGOON, July 12.

A Havas Agency telegram says that the French gained a success in Morocco on June 12 and 13 ensuing a definite connection between Algria and Morocco through Innaoun valley.

In the Calcutta police 52 European Sergeants were trained in First Aid and 42 passed the examination, 391 Indian constables also received training of whom 388 were successful at the examination. In the Bengal police 3,357 were put through the junior course in First Aid and 3,323 passed. The report draws attentton to the increasing demand for the motor ambulance presented by the centre to the Calcutta public. The average calls having risen occasionally as much as 100 per week, it was decided to present the City with a second one which has since been done.

SANITARY CONDITION IN POONA

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—I shall be obliged if you will kindly publish the following letter addressed to his Excellency the Governor of Bombay in your daily paper.—Yours, etc.,

R. B. SUNAWALLA,
Barrister-at-Law.

AN OPEN LETTER TO HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR OF BOMBAY.

My Lord.—As you are going to spend four months in Poona I beg of you to go through Ganesh Peth and Nanas Peth in the morning between 9 and 10, without letting the authorities know that your lordship is going through such streets on a certain day, and what will your Lordship find then, the broken Municipal carts, sprinkling dirty water all through the streets, and at the same time if your Lordship were to pay a sudden visit to Reay Market in the City between the same hours your Lordship will be perfectly disgusted to find the market full of rubbish and hardly room for the public to pass through as if all the sweepers are dead and gone. I request your Lordship to go through the abovenamed streets all of a sudden and then you will be convinced that the broken carts are a nuisance to the public and it is intolerable.—Yours, etc.,

A POONA CITIZEN.

Camp. Poona,
12th July, 1918.

THE CONNAUGHT RANGERS.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—Us Connaught Rangers wish to bring it to the notice of the soldiers and civilians of India that they must not look down on the Connaught Rangers in the case of Lance-Corpl. Dowling. Also our lasd think it very unfair that the man's regiment should be published in the paper, as our lads have made a name for themselves, in France, Belgium, Mesopotamia and on several other fronts. The civilians and soldiers must remember the great death that Pte. Moran died in Germany.—Yours, etc.,

A CONNAUGHT RANGER.

[We do not think it likely that the misdeeds of one man can bring discredit on the record of such a splendid regiment as the Connaught Rangers.—Editor "B. C."]

THE BRITISH SOLDIER IN INDIA.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir.—I have read with increasing interest the various opinions of the men on leave from Mespot., appearing in yours and other papers, and have noticed, times out of number, how the military is classed as one

It seems to me decidedly unfair to condemn all wearing the King's uniform for the sake of the black sheep, which are always to be found. In the same way, if I were to judge the whole civilian population of India, by a few I have met during the last month, and that would be no more ridiculous, I should have little to say in their favour.

In many places the soldier is generally looked upon as the very scum of the earth, and this feeling is too noticeable at times, yet in others, the civies are *all* for the soldier.

What better reception could a man on leave receive than in Calcutta. The people of that city do everything possible for our comfort, spend time and money to give us a good time.

How can one account for such a contrast?

People seem to forget that there are all types and classes in the army nowadays. That the civilian of a few years back and the present common soldier is one and the same person.

I do not agree altogether with "Gunner R.F.A." There is no excuse for a man making a beast of himself, although he may have been on service two years or more. For these people, we all have to suffer.

As for social discipline, need I remind Mr. Kalidas that it would be quite superfluous to teach many of us that. And the others—Well, fighting is rather more important just now.—Yours, etc.,

A. S. C.

Poona, July 12.

A PLACE FOR SIR MICHAEL.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—If it is, as "The Englishman", Calcutta, says, true, that Sir S P. Sinha, is to be Lieut.-Governor of Behar and Orissa, might not the Punjab, which has done so much to prove her loyalty, by sending men, money, aeroplanes, and regiments of troops who have done their part in every theatre of the war, be similarly rewarded? The Government of India would undoubtedly heed such a wish of the people if it was put forward. And a vacancy could be created by giving Sir Michael O'Dwyer the opportunity to use his great talents for organising, in another field. The present Lieut.-Governor is undoubtedly a good war organizer. It would speed up India's endeavour to carry out the Delhi proposals, if he were put in control of the various committees and departments, and the recruiting for all India. Then if an Indian from the Province were elected in his place it would give wide felt satisfaction. A Conference might be called in Lahore to put forth the request, and the Press asked to give its opinions.

Few are so clever at speeding up recruiting, and getting on with the various kinds of war work, as Sir Michael. It is a pity that his services should not be placed wholly at the service of the war department. There is a complaint in some quarters that the Government and the I.C.S. are not doing their bit, as much as they might. It would be a great example if Sir Michael offered, and the Government gave his services to the war department. The war department would certainly gain.—Yours, etc.,

GET ON WITH THE WAR.

SECOND INDIAN WAR LOAN.

The progressive total of the subscriptions to the Second Indian War Loan, as known up to 6-30 p.m., on 12th July, 1918, (excluding subscriptions through Post Office) is as follows:—

	Rs.
Bengal	9,15,08,400
Bombay	4,85,62,800
United Provinces	1,38,34,300
Madras	1,21,08,900
Punjab	93,10,800
Minor Administrations	60,12,400
Burma	53,15,000
Central Provinces	23,16,400
Bihar and Orissa	15,15,600
Assam	2,73,700

Total.....Rs. 19,07,58,360

CONCERT AT DEOLALI.

(From a Correspondent.)

DEOLALI, July 8.

A second series of concerts was given last week in the Gaiety Theatre, Deolali, by "The Frolics" entertainers, of No. 34 General Hospital, which proved even a greater success than the first series given about a month ago. The programme was quite an innovation to the station each item being given in a refined and artistic manner. Fine music was heard in the rendering of the "Il Trovatore" (Fantasia) by C. Coverman, and in a dramatic rendering of Greig's "La Danse des Gnomes" from Peer Gynt. F. Dudley Mann accompanied the above solos in an artistic manner. As a comedian G. Bourne in the guise of an old dame sang "A Glass of Ginger Wine" in his inimitable droll way, and greatly amused the audience by his quaint songs and patter, with the banjo.

S. Dobson, in the role of a female impersonator, played many parts including that of a barmaid in an Inn Scene, and as an 'Arriet in a coster burlesque on 'ampstead 'earth, and "her" rendering of "Jane from Maiden Lane" and "Mary" (from "Our Miss Gibbs") met with great approbation and applause.

In the sketch "Desdemona" P. Bunce was conspicuous by his funny antics as an office boy and kept the audience in incessant laughter. E. Tomlins and W. Brooks, the baritine and tenor respectively, gave individual items, displaying unusually good voices, and their duet "The Battle Eve," given in fine style, was greatly applauded.

The other items on the bill proved equally interesting to the audience.

ALL-INDIA NEWS IN BRIEF.

SIMLA, July 12.

The break is more pronounced. Rainfall has been nearly general in Burma, Assam, Malabar. A few falls also occurred in Bengal and Bihar.

The chief amounts are:—Dibrugarh and Tezpur one and half inches; Cherrapunji seventeen; Silchar, Shillong, Jalpaiguri two; Mangalore, Calicut and Mercara one.

Forcast:—No large change.

The "Pioneer" understands that measures taken by the Government of India to increase the production of salt have proved very successful and there appears to be no reason why abnormal prices should be charged for this commodity.

It is understood that the trouble in the Bengal Regiment in Mesopotamia which led to the killing of Subadar and wounding of Subadar-Major and Jamadar was in no way connected with politics but had its origin in a private quarrel Subadar-Major Basu, one of the wounded officers, is a nephew of Mr. Bhupendra Nath Basu.

Influenza has now reached Bangalore via Poona and Madras. It is prevalent extensively among the sappers and miners and so many have taken ill among the sorters at the General Post Office that the delivery of mails was delayed. The outbreak has also reached Cannanore on the West coast.

The Bishop of Lahore has returned to India from Mesopotamia and will shortly proceed to Simla.

BREACH OF TRUST FOR RS 9,075.

Before Mr. Frank Oliveira at the Esplanade Police Court Sub-Inspector Dere charged Amritlal Virji and Punja Kodarsing, the first accused with criminal breach of trust as servant in respects of Rs. 9,075 belonging to Goverdhandas Mawji, cloth merchant Mulji Jaitha cloth market and the second accused with abetment.

It was alleged that on February 15th Purshottam Purbhudas, bill collector in the employ of the complainant collected outstandings to the amount of Rs. 9,075 from the firm's customers and handed over the amount to the first accused, who was a cashier in the firm. The latter then left saying he was going to see his master. He absconded and was arrested on May 29. He pleaded guilty and was sentenced to two years' rigorous imprisonment; the second accused was discharged for want of evidence.

THE COUNTRYBRED CLASSIC RACES.

(From a Correspondent.)

In my article on the Horse Breeding Industry recently published, I stated that the policy of the Western India Turf Club in providing rich prizes for the coming generations of youngsters bred in India, had given a great impetus to the breeding of high class stock. A confirmation of my assertion is now forthcoming in the splendid roll of entries which closed on the 20th June, for the three year old classics to be run at Poona next year. There are thirty-three entries for each of the two classics, the Country Bred Derby, seven furlongs and the Country Bred St. Leger, 1¼ miles. The same colts and fillies are entered for the two events and of these six are from H. H. the Nizam's stud, the Mysore Government stud has nine candidates, Mr. R. R. S. has three while the Maharajah of Patiala and other well known racing owners are well represented.

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THE INDIAN NEWSPAPER CO., LTD.,
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THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE.
Saturday, 13th July, 1918.

INDIA AND ECONOMIC RECONSTRUCTION.

Addressing, what, according to Reuter' correspondent, was a large representative meeting of the British Producers' Organisation in London on Wednesday, Mr. Hughes, the Australian Premier, dwelt at great length on the necessity of the British Empire seriously organising itself industrially and economically, if it wishes to maintain its position after the war. Mr. Hughes is not always a safe guide as regards questions of inter-Imperial politics and economics, but what he said on Wednesday, contains much that is of the deepest interest, and, we may add, of concern, to India which forms a part of the British Empire so far at least as its responsibilities, if not its privileges, are concerned. In saying that "to win the war without being prepared to meet the immediate post-war conditions. would mean we should clasp the empty husks," Mr. Hughes emphasised an obvious truth, which, however, has not yet been fully realised —especially in this country. How could this mighty Empire, he asked, hold together in future save by numerous and virile populations united by the ties of self-interest as well as race and common ideals and how could these conditions be assured without economic prosperity? Mr. Hughes is far too preoccupied with the prosperity and security of the Empire to be mindful of the common interests of humanity which the war is intended to secure and to realise that the prosperity and security of the Empire will be assured in so far as the main purpose of the war—, namely, the sharing by the whole world of the good things of this earth on a cooperative basis—, is attained. It is not, therefore, possible to subscribe to his view of an economic boycott of Germany which is bound to bring about an economic war after the war of arms,—a result that President Wilson and other Allied statesmen are determined to prevent.

But, while to wage an economic war against the enemy after the war would be opposed to the aims of the Allies, it is obviously a duty laid on every country to set about developing its own resources to the fullest advantage forthwith. A country must be able to secure the prosperity of its own inhabitants before it can contribute to the prosperity of the world. Mr. Hughes was, therefore, on sure ground when he urged that "upon the conditions which guaranteed profitable investment for capital, plentiful and regular employment for labour at good wages and on good conditions; upon the development of the land and other primary resources the greatness of the Empire and every part of it absolutely depended." For every country to meet the burdens of the reconstruction as well as of this war it is essential that it must "produce more per unit of labour and per pound of capital invested than ever." How has India applied this lesson? The Government who, in this country more than in any other, have it in their power to make or mar its industrial future, while repeatedly professing solicitude for fostering indigenous industries and making India self-sufficient and, therefore, prosperous, have failed to take advantage of the many opportunities which the war has afforded of translating their solicitude into action,—with the result that those opportunities have been utilised to the full and to the country's permanent harm, by outsiders. The Montagu-Chelmsford Report on Constitutional Reform does not give any hope that, no matter what happened in the past, the immediate future will show better results. The authors of the report, indeed, recognize the truth of the following words of the late Mr. Ranade spoken so long as twenty-five years ago:

> "The political domination of one country by another attracts far more attention than the more formidable though unfelt domination, which the capital enterprise and skill of one country exercise over the trade and manufactures of another. This latter domination has an insidious influence which paralyses the springs of all the various activities which together make up the life of a nation."

But their recognition of this truth does not inspire them to propose practical measures that will galvanize "the various activities which together make up the life of a nation." Thus, while they acknowledge the weakness of India's economic position and lay down that on all grounds, including military considerations, "a forward policy in industrial development is urgently called for, not merely to give India economic stability; but in order to satisfy the aspirations of her people who desire to see her stand before the world as a well-poised, up-to-date country; in order to provide an outlet for the energies of her young men . . .", they have resolutely set their face against paving the way for the inauguration of such a policy, by refusing to give to the representatives of the people any voice in the disposition of Imperial finance on which alone that policy can be based. Further, "the extent and form of State assistance" (for industrial development), we are told, "will be questions to be determined by the reformed governments of the future, with the advice of the Industrial Commission before them, and with due reference to Imperial interests."

This means not merely that the bureaucracy, which has hopelessly failed to secure the economic prosperity of the country, is to be given a new lease of a life of inaction and obstruction, but also that the interests of India are to be, as hitherto, sacrificed at the altar of Imperial necessity which in this instance is a euphemism for the interest of British Capitalism. This leads us to one of the main defects of the Montagu-Chelmsford Report. The authors have eschewed decision on the question of fiscal autonomy in spite of the persistent and unanimous expression of views from all sections of the people that it is of supreme importance to the healthy and natural growth of Indian commerce and industries that India should have a free hand in the determination of her own policy and that no consideration other than that of the best interests of the country should prevail. They have perfunctorily referred to the question and have in the process imported their own prejudices into the discussion—with the result that the danger to India's commerce and industries has been increased rather than abated.

Notes of the Day.

Failure of Submarinism.

Perhaps the greatest disappointment which the enemy has experienced hitherto has been his failure to make good his boast of bringing England on her knees by ruthless submarinism. The menace of submarinism has not been removed, but it has been checked. Lord Jellicoe, speaking at Southampton on Thursday, referring to his prophecy in February that submarinism would be defeated by August, said that ships were not being sunk as fast as they were being built, while submarines were being sunk faster. That is exactly how submarinism is ultimately but inevitably to be defeated. And a striking demonstration of this is contained in Admiral Sims' tribute to the British Navy and the mercantile marine to whom, he said, was largely due the safe transport of one million American troops to France.

The Fever Epidemic.

At its meeting on Thursday the Corporation considered—not too soon—the report of the Health Officer on the fever epidemic. This epidemic, as the Health Officer himself says, has led to serious dislocation of trade and family life, and high mortality amongst those of low vitality and, above all, is "an example of how readily Bombay can be infected with much more serious tropical diseases if the early cases are not recognised and dealt with." That reveals a grave enough situation in all conscience. What is graver indeed is the revelation of apparent helplessness of the Health authorities to trace infectious diseases of this character at the source and thus be able to remove altogether the danger to the City's health.

A Great Reproach.

This a great reproach to the Municipal administration of the first city in the country—the more so as it is not merely the health of the city that is involved but also that of the whole country. Bombay is a port of arrival and despatch of troops and labour corps to all seats of war. Yet, one discovers with amazement from the report of the Health Officer that there is a complete lack of coordination between the City's Health authorities and the Military and Port Officers in a matter which involves the health of the soldiers and population alike. The Port Health Officer, it appears, did not inform Dr. Turner about the cases of infectious disease that were imported from Mesopotamia. It is obvious that in a matter of this sort, where the responsibility for the health of the city rests with the Municipality, the authority of the latter should not be defied.

The Control of Prices.

"When the prices of foodstuffs and other necessaries of life went up by leaps and bounds recently without any apparent reason, people after much tribulation at last discovered the cause—profiteering by a handful of heartless Shylocks. The matter was seriously taken up by the press, and was otherwise ventilated and the Government stepped in before it was too late. A Controller was appointed, and the people thought that their troubles would be ended. What is the extent of the relief, however, that has been afforded? Ward Committees consisting of happy-go-lucky J.P.s who have little or no interest in their work, were set up, and the honest souls doubtless believe that they are discharging their duty towards themselves and humanity by attending periodical meetings."

Defying the Controller.

"One of the Committee members, however, has told us (continues our correspondent) that nothing substantial has been done since the Controller was appointed, except that the prices of coal, salt, and some other necessaries of life were fixed. But no effort has been made to see that the goods are sold at the Controller's price. Dealers, in many cases, are insulting their customers and incidently defying the Controller and through him the Government. In cases where appeal has been made to the nearest police chowki, however, no redress has been obtained. What, then, of the control of the Controller?"

Cheating the Public.

"In a few cases (our correspondent proceeds) in which the dealers dare not defy the Government, they make it up by giving under-weight, by pouring water on coal or selling inferior quality goods at the price of those of superior quality. Is it not the duty of the Controller of Prices to see that his orders are obeyed and the culprits brought to book. If some of them are made examples of before a court of law, then and then only will the people taste the fruits of the legislation. Will the Controller of Prices rise to the occasion and enforce his own directions?"

Arab Horses in England.

An "Arab Horse Society" has been founded to encourage the reintroduction of Arab blood into English horse-breeding. It is in the natural order of things, remarks the "Westminster Gazette," that Mr. Wilfrid Seawen Blunt should be president of the society, for few Englishmen know more than he of the Arab horse and its qualities. His knowledge and experience go back nearly forty years, when he purchased the garden of Sheikh Obeid (which had belonged to Ibrahim Pasha), in Egypt, and there established an Arabian stud which was to become world famous. At first some good horses were brought from Arabia, but many of the best were purchased at the sale of Ali Pasha Sherif, who had obtained them when the stud of Abbas Pasha, Viceroy of Egypt, was disposed of. Sheikh Obeid became the Mecca of the lovers of the Arab horse. As Mr. Blunt's stud increased a number of horses were sent to Crabbet Park, his seat in England, where they were periodically put up at auction.

Official and Personal.

Her Excellency performed the opening ceremony of the Sergeants' Mess at the Furlough Camp, Kirkee, on Thursday afternoon.

Sir James Meston, who has been appointed to succeed Sir William Meyer, will not reach India till the end of October next. Sir William Meyer has considered to remain in office till then.

Mr. Alfred Chatterton, on his reversion to the Mysore Service, will, it is stated, entirely devote himself to the development of sandalwood oil industry in the State.

THE REFORM SCHEME.

THE WORK BEFORE US.

(By Dr. Subramaniam.)

(From our Correspondent.)

MADRAS, July 11.

Dr. Subramaniem writes on the Montagu Report, which he calls the progeny of a terrible *misalliance*, an alliance between the spirit of an unmitigated autocrat on the one hand and that of an unblushing explorer on the other. Dr. Subramaniem entirely concurs with Mrs. Besant's conclusions published in "New India" of Monday last. He adds it is due to all Home Rulers and Congressmen that every one of us should distinctly pledge to demand that the scheme be rejected *in toto* adding without prolixity his own reasons. Turning to some of his friends' commenting on the report's exposition of the Congress-League scheme, he says the learned disquisitions on the veto power are indulged in as a proof of the supposed futility of the check exercisable thereby over the undesirable measures, which may be introduced under the authority of the popular legislature. Needless to say that the sincerity of those disquisitions is falsified by the resort in this very scheme to that same check. The thought under disguises is too transparent to deceive any one. He goes on "Assuming the said scheme of the representatives of the people was not perfect, what is the course which the Suzerain may be expected to take if there was a real and honest wish on its part to respect and give effect to the principle of self-determination with reference to the vast population of this Dependency? Would two officials, however high, whose prepossessions are necessarily unavoidable have been allowed to undertake the perilous task of preparing a scheme for 250 millions of people differing in race, religion, culture and in every possible way from themselves? [? instead of such a singular to that which was held in Ireland the other day, have been thought of as proper for giving us the opportunity of formulating our own scheme under conditions which, of course, were not possible for the Congress and the Muslim League to work under, when they framed their own.]

The strongest proof.

What can be a stronger proof than the course adopted in entrusting the work to the officials in question, that so far as India is concerned the principle of self-determination is a myth? Next, the one outstanding fact underlying the Report is a distrust of the entire Indian population so deeprooted as to exhibit itself at every stage of the propounded programmes. In such circumstances what else could it be but the merest pretension to talk of that programme as intended to secure the progressive realisation of responsible Government by such untrustworthy people? Would it not have been the right thing to do for the Cabinet to have declared in unmistakable terms that the demand for Home Rule was impossible for an indefinite period to come, instead of the high sounding promise made on the 20th August last to be but rudely broken without even much lapse of time?

Take next the contemplated changes in the powers of the authorities in this country. Are they designed in the least to restrict the autocratic exercise of them in comparison with the existing state of things? Absolutely not, for literally the Governor-General and the Governors are made greater despots than they can possibly be now. I would next observe that to expect from the framers of the scheme, which reveals in every page of it a spirit so utterly perverse and which suggests the taking of steps the adoption whereof can only make the administrative machinery of this country the laughing stock of the Western world to expect from such constitution-makers anything like a recognition of the inalienable right of a free people to a popular Legislature controlling the Executive and possessing the power of the purse is simple folly.

After this brief allusion to so glaring flaws as those just touched on, it would be taking up time unprofitably were I to enter into a detailed reference regarding other similar defects which characterise the scheme. Under the circumstances, surely, few of us can help exclaiming "Save us from the maker of the once famous speech on the Mesopotamian muddle, whom we fondly accepted for a friend, having been caught into the mistake by the deceptive nature of that speech." Placing him in charge of the India Office as a sequel to that performance, and his subsequent deputation to this country were strokes of strategy on which the Cabinet may well congratulate itself.

Part of the Strategy.

Now, what was the object of the deputation? Manifestly it was to secure a lull in the agitation then going on here as the result of repression unbearable even in this land of extreme patience. The object of the mission was attained mainly through the false hope created in our minds that Justice was to be looked for at the hands of the "maker of the speech" referred to, whose liberality of statemanship and grasp of sound political principles have been made patent by this later performance of his in the shape of the scheme in question. Next, what is the reason for the publication of that scheme when the Cabinet has not had even time to look at it? The answer is that this move also is a part of the same strategy intended to keep us occupied in wrangling over its details, until we grew exhausted in the process and sank into the stagnation so agreeable to our would-be perpetual guardians. That the Cabinet never entertained the idea of embarking on legislation on the lines of the project must be clear from the way in which they have managed to ignore it already. It is impossible to resist the conclusion that even the framers thereof could never have believed that their pet project was destined to share any but the fate of

(Continued on page 10.)

FRENCH GAINS ROUND RETZ FOREST.

VILLAGE OF CORCY CAPTURED.

50 PRISONERS TAKEN.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON 3-55 p.m. July 11.
Recd. 12 noon July 12.

A French communique says we increased our gains during the night on the outskirts of the forest of Retz and gained possession of the village of Corcy entirely from the Corcy station to the chateau and farm of St. Paul. We took fifty prisoners.

BRITISH AT VILLERS BRETONNEUX.

POSITIONS SLIGHTLY IMPROVED.

LONDON, 12-50 p.m. July 11.
Recd. 8-30 a.m. July 12.

A British communiqué says we slightly improved our position eastward of Villers Bretonneux. We took several prisoners in successful raids at Merris and Festubert.

Hostile artillery was active astride the Somme.

SUCCESSFUL RAIDS BY BRITISH AVIATORS.

SEVEN ENEMY MACHINES FELLED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, July 11, 10-40 p.m.
Recd. 3-40 p.m., July 12.

In a communiqué with regard to aviation Field-Marshal Haig says on the 10th July we destroyed seven enemy machines and drove down six out of control. Four British are missing. Heavy showers interrupted observation. We dropped ten tons of bombs in the day time on various targets. Rain prevented night flying.

AUSTRALIANS ENTER GERMAN LINES.

CONSIDERABLE ADVANCE NEAR MERRIS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, July 11.
Recd. 4-45 p.m., July 12.

In to-night's communiqué Field-Marshal Haig says:—We took a few prisoners at night northeastward of Ypres. The Australians to-day entered the German lines in the neighbourhood of Merris and penetrated to a considerable depth, taking over 70 prisoners and a number of machine-guns.

RAILWAY SIDINGS AT OFFENBURG BOMBED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, July 11.
Recd. 4-45 p.m., July 12.

An Air Ministry official communiqué says:

A Squadron on the morning of the 11th bombed the railway sidings at Offenburg Good bursts were observed. All the machines returned.

FRENCH AERIAL SUCCESSES

150 AEROPLANES BROUGHT DOWN DURING JUNE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, July 12, 12-25 a.m.
Recd. 7-45 p.m., July 12.

A French communiqué says:

During June 150 enemy aeroplanes wer brought down and 181 seriously damaged Over 600 tons of bombs were dropped.

AIR RAIDS ON GERMANY.

SEVENTY-FOUR DURING JUNE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, July 11.
Recd. 4-45 p.m., July 12.

The Press Bureau states that the Independent Air Force dropped sixty-one and a quarter tons of bombs during 74 raids on Germany in June.

ITALIAN FRONT.

BRILLIANT FRENCH SUCCESSES.

AUSTRIANS RETREATING.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, July 12, 12-30 a.m.
Recd. 7-45 p.m., July 12.

A French Eastern communiqué says:

South of Devoli we, continuing our success, seized the whole of the Kosnitza bridge and occupied all the villages in the Tomorica valley above Dobneny, taking over 250 prisoners.

On the left, the Italians captured the Cafaqlumaka heights. The Austrians suffered heavy losses and are retreating, pillaging and burning their depots.

The enemy artillery showed great activity on the Macedonian front, especially west of the Vardar and north of Monastir.

ADVANCE IN ALBANIA.

BULGARIAN ARMY IN DANGEROUS POSITION.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, July 11.
Recd. 12 noon July 12.

Paris newspapers drawing attention to the advance in Albania point out that the immediate aim is to clear out the enemy from the mountainous regions south of the Semeni river and its tributary Devoli.

The "Figaro" referring to the final aims says the occupation of Albania and the advance to the north of Lake Ochrida place the Bulgarian army in a dangerous position.

BRITISH VICE-CONSUL AT VILLA CONSTITUCION.

ATTACKED AND WOUNDED BY STRIKERS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, July 11.
Recd 8-30 a.m. July 12.

A telegram to "The Times" from Buenos Aires says the strikers at Villa Constitucion attacked and wounded the British Vice-Consul and took him forcibly to the strikers' headquarters where he was maltreated. The British Minister has protested.

STRUMA AND VARDAR VALLEYS.

CONCESSION FOR DRAINAGE AND IRRIGATION TO ANGLO-FRENCH GROUPS

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, July 11.
Recd. 8-30 a.m. July 12.

A telegram to "The Times" from Salonika says concessions have been granted to British and French financial groups for drainage and irrigation of marshes in the Struma and Vardar valleys respectively.

DEFEAT OF SUBMARINISM.

LORD JELLICOE'S PROPHECY.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, July 11.
Recd. 12 noon July 12.

Lord Jellicoe speaking at Southampton referring to his February prophecy that submarinism would be defeated by August said ships were not being sunk as fast as they were being built while submarines were being sunk faster. That was what he meant by the defeat of submarinism. He was confident that the German losses would not grow less.

ENGLISH BANKS.

REPORTED AMALGAMATIONS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, July 11.
Recd. 8-30 a.m. July 12.

The "Daily Express" states that the Barclay's, the London and Provincial and the London and South-Western Banks have amalgamated, controlling total accounts of £220 millions.

The "Daily Chronicle" says rumour is busy in the City regarding the possible amalgamations, including that of the London City and Midland and the London Joint Stock Banks, also that the Lloyd's Banks is about to come to a working arrangement with the National Bank of India. The British Bank of South America entered into a working arrangement with the London and Provincial and the London and South-Western Banks some weeks ago.

NATIONAL COLLEGE OF COMMERCE.

OPENED BY MRS BESANT IN MADRAS.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

MADRAS, July 11.

The National College of Commerce was opened yesterday by Mrs Besant, who spoke on the objects of the college. Dr. S. Subramania Iyer spoke on the hopes of the National Eudcation movement and of the college in particular. He said their object was to give the best that at present could be given to strengthen the eastern civilization and to keep its characteristic features and for this particular college to help forward above all others the commerce, industry, trade and many occupations on all of which depended the material progress of a country.

Montagu-Chelmsford Reform Scheme.

THE CONDITIONS OF THE PROBLEM.

Effects of British Rule.

We have seen how British rule succeeded the personal, absolute, centralized Moghul empire; and how the destinies of the people of India thereby became linked with those of an European nation, homogeneous by reasons of history and their inland situation, which had developed under peculiarly favourable conditions the principle of self-government. India's own destiny had been different. She had been for ages plagued with invasion and split up and parcelled out by conquering foreigners or contending kings, and her people had become subdivided, in a manner, to which there is no parallel in the world, by the inveterate antagonism of different races and religons. The miseries of the period of chaos which ensued upon the break-up of Moghul rule have now almost faded from the mind of India; but for a long time they made her thankful for the peace and order which British rule conferred. We cannot summarise what followed better than in the words of Sir Alfred Lyall:—

"It may be affirmed that the moral and material civilization of the Indian people has made more progress in the last fifty years than during all the preceding centuries of their history. Yet it has inevitably come to pass that the differences of wealth and learning, frequent intercourse with Europe, and the saturation of the educated classes with Western ideas and political axioms, have stimulated the desire for a larger share in the government of their country among the leaders of native public opinion. An efficient administration no longer satisfies them; on the contrary, it has created ulterior hopes and aspirations We began with great organic reforms, with improving the police and the prisons, with codes of law, a hierarchy of courts of justice a trained civil service, and all the apparatus of a modern executive. Latterly we have undertaken the gradual introduction of representative institutions. legislative councils in all the important provinves, and municipalities in every substantial town; we are seriously preparing for the slow devolution of local and provincial self-government.

"But the task of building up any substantial edifice of constitutional government in India is by no means easy, for all wide and uniform measures of reform are hindered by the immense area of the country, and especially by the number and diversity of its population; and undoubtedly this is an operation of extraordinary difficulty, since we have no precedents to guide us in the experiment. It must certainly be conducted within the limitations necessary to preserve undisturbed and indisputable the fabric of British sovereignty, which is to the political machine what the iron rails are to the locomotive, the foundation and permanent way upon which all progress must move. Nevertheless some solution of this difficulty is demanded; for now that the English have accomplished the building up after the high Roman fashion, of an immense polyglot empire, the stability of the structure must depend upon a skilful distribution of weight, because excessive centralization is radically insecure, and supports are useless without some capacity to resist pressure. The solution of these problems require the sympathic insight as well as the scientific methods of statesmanship, supplemented by the good will and the growing intelligence of the Indian people."

Purpose of Present Chapter.

It will be agreed that the character of political institutions reacts upon the character of the people. This fact, that the exercise of responsibility calls forth the capacity for it, is the ground for confidence in the working of self-government in India. At the same time we hold that, even from the beginning, political institutions must be devised with due regard to the conditions under which they will be worked; and therefore, before we set forth our ideas of India's new constitution, we propse in this chapter to describe as justly as we can the character of Indian society, and the extent and kind of the political consciousness which it has hitherto evolved, so as to provide a touchstone to which all our suggestions may be brought. The task is not easy. Conditions vary enormously; our description must be a composite picture, and will not apply equally to all localities.

Basis of a System of Responsibility.

A material difficulty is that the matters most essential to our purpose do not readily lend themselves to statistical exposition Let us remember what the working of responsible institutions in their typical form involves. The electors send men to the councils with power to act in their name, and the councils commit power to ministers, over whom they reserve control in the form of the power of removing them from office. The elector controls his government, because if his representative in council supports ministers of whom he disapproves he can at the next election change his representative. The system presupposes in those who work it such a perception of, and loyalty to, the common interests as enables the decision of the majority to be peaceably accepted. This means that majorities must practise toleration and minorities patience. There must in fact be not merely a certain capacity for business, but, what is much more important, a real perception of the public welfare as something apart from, and with superior claims to, the individual good. The basis of the whole system is a lively and effective sense of the sanctity of other people's rights.

Conditions in India.

These qualities are only developed by exercise: they are greatly affected by education, occupation, and social organization; but ultimately they rest on the traditions and habits of thought of the people. We cannot go simply to statistics for the measure of these things. We cannot turn to the census tables and tabulate according to wealth, or literacy, or occupation, the number of people who might reasonably be given the franchise. None the less we must try to realize the broad facts. Two dominating conditions will be quickly apparent to anyone who turns to the records and reports. One is that the immense masses of the people are poor, ignorant and helpless far beyond the standards of Europe; and the other is that there runs through Indian society a series of cleavages—of religion, race, and caste—which constantly threaten its solidarity, and of which any wise political scheme must take serious heed.

Immensity of the Problem.

Now let us face squarely the immensity and difficulty of the problem. British India has two and half times the population of the United States. The United Provinces and Bengal hold each as many people as the British Isles, We may compare Bihar and Orissa in respect of population with France; Bombay with Austria, and the Punjab with Spain and Portugal combined. In England and Wales four-fifths of the people live in towns. India has many ancient and historic cities, but taken all together they hold but a tiny fraction of her enormous population. It may perhaps be assumed that the first approach to urban conditions occurs when ten thousand people reside together in one place; for on that scale questions of water-supply and lighting and drainage—the material things which awake men to a consciousness of their common needs as neighbours—begin to be a serious concern. On that basis we may say that 226 out of 244 millions of people in British India live a rural life: and the proportion of these who ever give a thought to matters beyond the horizon of their villages is very small. Agriculture is the one great occupation of the people. In normal times a highly industrialised country like England gives 58 persons out of every hundred to industry, and only 8 to agriculture. But India gives out of every hundred 71 to agriculture or pasture, 12 to industry, 5 to domestic service, 1¼ to the professions, and 1½ to Government service or the army. In the whole of India the soil supports 225 out of 315 millions, and 208 millions of them get their living directly by, or depend directly upon, the cultivation of their own or others' fields. What concerns them is mainly the rainfall or the irrigation supply from wells or canals, the price of grain and cloth, the payment of rent to the landlord or revenue to the State, the repayment of advances to the village banker, the observance of religious festivals, the education of their sons, the marriage of their daughters, their health and that of their cattle. They visit the local town on bazar days and the sub-divisional or district centre rarely on business or litigation. They are not concerned with district boards or municipal boards; many of them know of no executive power above the district officer, and of Parliament or even of the legislative councils they have never heard. In one province it is stated that 93 per cent. of the people live and die in the place where they were born. Similar concerns are perhaps the main interests of the population of some country districts in the United Kingdom. But in India the conditions indicated apply to the great mass of the population.

Extent of Education.

The educational returns tell us much the same story. In British India 6 per cent. of the population, males and females together, were able at the last census to comply with the test of literacy which consisted in reading and writing a letter in their own script. It has no doubt risen perceptibly in the seven years since 1911. The percentage was much higher (11) in the case of men, than in that of women (1.1). It was also naturally much higher in large cities, where it rose to 30 per cent. Aryas, Brahmos, Parsis, and Jains are the best educated classes; then in order Buddhists, Christians, and Sikhs. Among Hindus education is very much a matter of caste; some of the higher castes are better read than Buddhists, others are far lower down. Muslims also come low in the list. The knowledge of English is confined to less than two million people, a fractional percentage of the entire population.

Distribution of wealth.

The Indian Government compiles no statistics showing the distribution of wealth, but such incomplete figures as we have obtained show that the number of persons enjoying a substantial income is very small. In one province the total number of persons who enjoyed an income of £66 a year derived from other sources than land was 30,000; in another province 20,000. The revenue and rent returns also show how small the average agricultural holding is. According to one estimate, the number of landlords whose income derived from their proprietary holdings exceeds £20 a year in the United Provinces is about 126,000, out of a population of 48 millions. It is evident that the curve of wealth descends very steeply, and that enormous masses of the population have little to spare for more than the necessaries of life.

Extent of interest in political questions.

The fraction of the people who are town-dwellers contribute only a small proportion to the revenues of the State; but among them education has made some head-way, municipal institutions have been at work, and the presence of political leaders among the professional classes has made itself felt. This is the radious to which interest in political problems is chiefly confined. The question is often asked—what ratio of the people really ask for greater political power? It cannot be answered with any accuracy by tabulating the circulation of newspapers, the number of societies, the sum-total of professional men or traders, or the population of colleges. There is a core of earnest men who believe sincerely and strive for political progress; around them a ring of less educated people to whom a phrase or a sentiment appeals; and an outside fringe

(Continued on page 1 5)

KORNILOFF'S PROCLAMATION.

WILLING TO TO PROCEED AGAINST GERMANS.

ALSO TO NEGOTIATE FOR ALLIED ASSISTANCE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, July 11.
Recd. 11-30 p.m., July 12.

An undated telegram from Moscow states that Korniloff has issued a proclamation declaring that he is willing to acknowledge the power of the Soviet and to command the army against the Germans and also to negotiate for Allied assistance against Germany.

Korniloff states that he is near Rostoff with a large force and asks the population of the Don district to receive him as a friend.

BITTER STREET FIGHTING IN MOSCOW.

GERMAN AMBASSADOR AT KIEFF RECALLED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, July 10.
Recd. 12 noon July 12.

AMSTERDAM.—The "Berliner Tageblatt" says a member of the Bolshevik Government has taken up his quarters at the German Legation in Moscow with a view to ensuring the personal safety of the Embassy.

A telegram from Berlin says the Government has recalled the German Ambassador at Kieff.

The "Vossische Zeitung" says street fighting of greatest bitterness is continuing in Moscow. The revolutionaries have barricaded the Imperial theatre and mounted machineguns at all windows from which they fire on the Bolshewik troops.

German newspapers report an outbreak of cholera in the Southern Ukraine and Northern Bessarabis. It is spreading into Hungary.

ADMIRAL SIMS' TRIBUTE TO BRITISH NAVY.

ENTHUSIASM ABOUT AMERICAN TROOPS

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, July 11.
Recd. 12 noon July 12.

Mr. Asquith entertaining Admiral Sims at the National Liberal Club said President Wilson had done more than any statesman to concentrate the minds of men on the League of Nations, - our dominating world-wide aims whose practical embodiment was the most urgent constructive problem of international statesmanship.

Admiral Sims emphasised that the safe transport of one million American troops was due very largely to the British Navy and the mercantile marine. The submarine menace was now ended Admiral Sims said he was dining with the King on Tuesday and his Majesty was telling him of the reports from the western front. He said it was impossible to exaggerate the influence upon the American forces of success in fighting alongside the Australians. One Australian officer when questioned was most enthusiastic about the Americans. Admiral Sims referring to the previous fighting of the American marines when they were badly cut up said some of the wounded when questioned said they had been a little afraid of the German before they met him but they found that he would not stand up and fight man for man. He was good enough behind a machinegun but was afraid of cold steel.

TUNNELLING OF STRAITS OF GIBRALTER.

FOR RAILWAY FROM PARIS TO DAKAR.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, July 11.
Recd. 12 noon July 12.

PARIS.—The Orleans Railway Co. has applied for concession for tunnelling the Straits of Gibraltar in the furtherance of the scheme to run a railway from Paris to Dakar. The execution of the scheme would ultimately establish a railway communication between London and Cape Town when the Channel tunnel is built. Traffic facilities between Dakar and South America would be greatly improved.

HINDU-MUSLIM UNITY.

FRATERNIZATION SCENES IN DELHI.

(From our Correspondent.)

DELHI, July 12.

On the occasion of the Rathjatra and Id enthusiastic scenes of fraternization took place between Hindus and Mahomedans of Delhi—Mutual garlanding and showering of rose petals and other truly impressive oriental demonstrations of Hindu-Muslim unity and warm reciprocation of feelings.

Mr. Asaf Ali was magnificently ovated yesterday. He was publicly garlanded amid shouts of "Bharat Matakki Jai" "Asaf Ali ki Jai." Enthusiasm waxed high and people wanted to carry him shoulder high but he did not consent. Then a procession was proposed which he again declined.

Pandit Neki Ram Sharma, interviewed, spoke in good terms of the courteous treatment of the Kotwal. He is full of confidence and courage and asserts his complete innocense. He learnt the news of the initiation of proceedings against Mr. Asaf Ali and himself in Bombay and hurried back to Delhi to take his trial.

ENEMY ALIENS IN BRITAIN.

FURTHER RESTRICTIONS

LEGISLATION AGAINST ENEMY BANKS AFTER WAR.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, July 11.
Recd. 3-40 p.m., July 12.

In the House of Commons, Sir George Cave dealing with the alien question, agreed that the continuance of enemy outrages upon humanity must reasonably and naturally affect the point of view from which we approached such questions and public opinion must be taken into account to a reasonable degree. The Government proposed to ask the committee in each county to undertake the revision of exemptions from internment in case of men and of exemptions from repatriation in case of women.

Where exemption was continued reasons would be publicly available. Naturalisation certificates would be reviewed and those issued during the war were not likely to be continued unless there were good public reasons. Retrospective requirement would be made that no name could be changed without a Home Office certificate. Sir George Cave said he was unable to agree to the proposal summarily to discharge persons of enemy origin from the Government offices but he proposed that only natural-born Britishers should be employed there during the War unless national reasons justified exceptions.

The Government proposed that all aliens besides enemy aliens should possess identity books and foreshadowed further steps to deport undesirable non-enemy aliens. He outlined further restrictions as regards enemy businesses including winding up of enemy banks as soon as possible (cheers). This step would be no good if the banks could be re-opened after the war. The German banks in the past had been used as means of obtaining British trade and connections and it was right to treat them specially. The Government therefore proposed to legislate on the lines of the Non-Ferrous Metals Act by which legislation no enemy bank could be opened in Great Britain for a term of years after the war. (Cheers.)

AWARDS OF MILITARY CROSS

FOR EXCEPTIONAL BRAVERY.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL WAR SERVICE.)

LONDON, July 9.
Recd. 12 40 p.m July 12.

The "Gazette" announces the award of the Military Cross to the following officers of the Indian Army.

Lieutenant W. W. Page:—Was sent forward to try and gain touch with the cavalry unit which was almost cut off. Though wounded early in the day he remained with the men showing great courage and determination. Though finally held up in a very advanced position by heavy machinegun fire from the front and the flank he held on to the position with a small force until relieved at nightfall.

Lieutenant V. W. Smith:—Displayed great coolness and ability and sound tactical knowledge in handling the signal troop under heavy machinegun fire. Owing to his influence and example every man volunteered to carry the despatches through heavy fire. He was most successful in establishing visual communication with the headquarters and displayed great initiative and tenacity.

Risaldar Mukand Singh:—Led his troops at a gallop through damaged enemy wire and engaged the retreating enemy with a lance killing several. He himself subsequently assisted in organising the defence of a captured position and displayed great skill, energy and a fine example

MAJ. MCCUDDEN, V.C., KILLED.

CLOSE OF A BRILLIANT CAREER.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, July 11.
Recd. 8-30 a.m. July 12.

The Airman, Major McCudden. V. C. who won almost every award for valour, has been accidentally killed while flying in France. He was the son of a warrant officer in the Engineers. Major McCudden began as a mechanic and fought In mechanan three times.

THE MUSTER IN PORT

STORY OF SLOW CONVOY.

AN IDEA OF SKILL AND CARE EXERCISED.

The Navy whereon, under the good Providence of God, the wealth, safety and strength of the Kingdom chiefly depend. (Articles of War.).

"Give us this day our daily bread." This simple request, first uttered in the remarkable discourse delivered nearly 2,000 years ago among the hills above the Lake of Galilee, has, writes Sir John Bland-Sutton in the "Morning Post" during mail week, a forcible significance for the inhabitants of the British Isles to-day. For many years thoughtful men have realised that if Great Britain lost command of the sea a powerful enemy might starve this country in a few weeks. It is Germany's aim to accomplish this by every means. It is useless to complain; the situation must be faced with the same determination and resourcefulness with which it is forced upon us by the enemy, and this makes it incumbent for the Navy to convoy merchant ships.

It is the object of this article to describe what is known as a Slow Convoy, and of the methods followed by ships, and escorts, so as to give some idea of the skill and care exercised in this important duty.

The dangers that threaten Convoys are various, and it is convenient to divide the area of the sea to be traversed in three zones. The zone of the raider, the zone of the submarine, and the mine zone. In any part of the sea a convoy may be attacked by a raider; this may be an armoured cruiser or a well-armed ship disguised as a neutral merchantman.

Merchant ships to-day have to face dangers and difficulties previously unknown. Apart from the common perils of the sea, such as gales and storms, fogs, collisions, and fire, our brave sailors have to face dangers on the sea—raiders; above the sea—aircraft; and under the sea—submarines and mines. These terrific engines of destruction are being used in violent contravention of International rules and often with atrocity unparalleled in the history of civilised nations.

THE CONVOY.

There are dangers in the convoy itself. Vigilance is necessary, so that no enemy ship disguised as an innocent merchantman is included in the Convoy, and no ship is allowed to join during the voyage.

Apart from these affairs, it may be imagined easily that the ships differing in size, speed, disposition as regards manoeuvring qualities, and steering capacity involve the Escort in great anxiety, some of which will be explained.

In order to get an idea of the nature of the ships that were escorted to England, I went round the harbour in a tug and found:

A score of merchant ships
Fill'd with oil meat, and grain,
All bound for British ports,
And keen to cross the main.

They were a motley group, for the majority had been disfigured with paint. Three of the ships presented the usual slate colour of iron vessels, but the remainder had their outsides, including the funnels, ventilators, and upper works, daubed with broad bands of black, white, blue, green or red. Some of the markings were vertical, others oblique, some straight, others curved, and at all angles known in trigonometry. No design appears to have been followed, except in an attempt to repeat the peculiar black and white stripes on the rump of the zebra. The majority resembled clowns, harlequins and pantaloons; some had a pattern that made them look as if they were covered with chintz of a gaudy pattern.

PROTECTIVE COLOURATION.

There is nothing more disputed in Natural History than what is known as Protective Colouration. In this matter the Admiralty, anxious to baffle the pirates infesting our coastal waters, and especially the approaches to our ports, leaves nothing to chance, and in spite of the doubtful value of protective colouration, disfigure warships as well as merchant ships with paint. Ladies of fashion have long known the value of striped dresses. Vertical stripes increase the apparent height, and are in favour with short women. Fat and short women avoid horizontal stripes. Zebra-stripings find the greatest favour for ships. It is a fact that a ship adorned with such stripes is, in dock, as conspicuous as a zebra in Piccadilly, but when a zebra is seen at a distance in its native surroundings, the black and white stripes so blend that the animal is inconspicuous. It happens that animals admirably protected by colour in their natural surroundings are easily detected when they move. Shakespeare has an epigram on this: "Things in motion sooner catch the eye, than what not stirs." This, however, does not apply to zebras, nor striped ships, for moving they are more indistinct than when at rest.

CAPTAINS IN COUNCIL.

Before leaving port the Captains of the merchant ships meet the Officers of the Escort in Conference. The Captains Courageous assemble, attest their names, and receive the rules relating to Convoys. The preliminaries settled the Captain of the Escort reads carefully to the meeting regulations connected with the station of each ship, order of sailing, details of the route and speed. Then follow instructions special to particular ships and matters relating to time, signals, station-keeping, and change of course. The importance of the great danger of lights at night, especially when near and in the danger zone, is insisted on.

There are hard and fast rules for all convoys, and some issued by the Admiralty as to course and rendezvous. The Captain of the Escort has certain special rules which he explains in detail. A ship is selected to act as a vessel for the Commodore, who is an officer selected from the staff of the Escorting Cruiser. Each ship in the Convoy has a trained signaller to ensure uniformity in signalling. The time and order of sailing are agreed upon and the Conference disperses. Many of the Captains who were at the Conference had already been convoyed and thoroughly appreciated the protection this method affords.

AT SEA.

It was a grand morning, with "an eager and a nipping air," when the ships left the harbour and proceeded to sea, and in due course *Beautiful Dove*, the escort, followed them. As the anchor was weighed the band played the National Anthem, the Maple Leaf, and the Star Spangled Banner. In passing through the lines a good opportunity was afforded for identifying the ships and forming some idea of their behaviour at sea. Soon signals were hoisted for the ships to start zig-zagging. In twenty minutes the ships were zig-zagging for all they were worth, and in their comic disguise, produced an extremely amusing appearance, resembling clumsy and ill-assorted partners at a ball practising quadrilles and waltzes in fancy costume. This was the first lesson the Convoy had in steam tactics at sea, and at the end of an hour they were out of station, but it was excellent practice, and afforded the Captain of the Escort information of the zig-zagging ability of each ship. The successful performance of this apparently simple manoeuvre is baffling to "U"-boats.

MEDICAL AID AT SEA.

At the South tail of the Bank of Newfoundland the Convoy was enveloped in fog. At 10 a.m. the fog began to lift and slowly vanish, and the ships gradually loomed into bright sunlight and resumed their proper stations. The dispositions of the ships when the fog lifted resembled in a striking way the position of draughts on a chequer board when a clumsy person stumbles against it.

In the course of the morning a ship signalled that a man on board needed medical aid, and asked for a doctor. A boat was lowered from *Beautiful Dove*, the surgeon went aboard, and found that the man needed help and would require it for several days. In these circumstances the patient was lowered into the boat and brought on board the Escort. This little incident illustrates what has been called the omnipotence of surgeons. On several occasions it has happened that a twenty or thirty thousand ton mail steamer has been held up in mid-Atlantic whilst the ship's surgeon has performed an operation. On this occasion a cook's mate required surgical aid, and this the cook had endeavoured to render, after consulting a book on domestic medicine.

For those who believe in omens it may be added that the heavens approved the act. It was mid-day when the boat returned to the Escort with the sick man. The sun was in the zenith, surrounded by a large halo, and as the boat was hoisted the inner border of the halo was tinted of a faint pink like a rainbow. I had never seen a solar halo before; it was an object of exquisite beauty. Under the care of the ship's surgeon the man quickly recovered and an operation was avoided.

HER MAJESTY'S SILVER WEDDING.

MAHARANI OF BHAVNAGAR'S OFFER.

(From our Correspondent.)

SIMLA, July 12.

Lady Chelmsford has received the following telegram from her Highness the Maharani of Bhavnagar:—

"I am delighted to read in the papers that the gift of India's women to her Majesty the Queen-Empress on the occasion of her Silver Wedding is to take the form of a fund for the higher education of the children of Indian soldiers fallen in the field. This is one more proof of her Majesty's great love for India. I am glad to subscribe Rs. 5,000 to the general funds and am sending a cheque for that amount. But I would like to do more. Bhavnagar Imperial troops have gone to the front and I would like to found five Silver Wedding scholarships for the children of those of our soldiers that have fallen in the war, two for boys and three for girls. I hope you your Excellency will like the idea."

MANUFACTURE OF DRUGS AND CHEMICALS.

INDUSTRY BEING STARTED IN RANGOON

(Associated Press.)

RANGOON, July 12.

An important new industry for the manufacture of drugs, chemicals and acids of all sorts is being started by a well known firm of wholesale and dispensing chemists, Messrs. E. M. D'Souza and Company. A site having sixteen and half acres of land with 1,200 feet river frontage, has been secured in the north-east suburb of Rangoon, where an extensive range of brick one-storey buildings is being erected with a bungalow for the staff. The services of Dr. H. K. Sen, D.Sc., (London), have been secured as chemical expert with four assistant chemists. The factory will run day and night on the manufacture on a large scale for local needs and export trade to India and Straits Settlements. Dr. Sen was recently engaged on research work under the British Admiralty. Local materials will be utilised and the enterprise promises to assume an important character from the start. The new factory is rendered necessary by the difficulty of obtaining supplies, poor quality and high prices. All dispensing products will be of the British pharmacopea standard.

A Rangoon message says:—

The first list of commercial assistants selected for the I. A. R. O. Commissions numbers 97 of which the Burmah Oil Company contributes 26 and the "Rangoon Times" and "Gazette" contribute one each. Further names are expected shortly. Many men, told to remain in the present occupation, desire to join to avoid accusation of slackness.

THE REFORM SCHEME.

(Continued from page 8.)

being eventually shelved by the responsible authority, present or future, that may be called upon by and by to deal with it finally, when it has done its appointed task of putting us to sleep during the pendency of the war, at the end of which we being told that the opiate dose so skilfully prescribed by Lord Chelmsford and Mr. Montagu has completely cured us of the delirium about Home Rule and that we require no more medicines either in the shape of a Responsible Government, Parliamentary Statute or otherwise and that such was the uniform opinion of the eminent body of physicians, who constitute the Council of the Viceroy, the Council of the Secretary of State and the two delegates that accompanied Mr. Montagu. In this state of things, if it is asked what are we to do next, the only sane reply should be "agitate and agitate till the goal of Home Rule is won," or all the hope of reaching it is totally lost, thus presaging our extinction as a civilised community, since civilisation can never last long among any people except in combination with a state of freedom.

The thing to do.

In conclusion, as a practical suggestion, I wish to commend to the attention of all Home Rulers and Congressmen that we do on this occasion also follow the happy plan begun and ably carried out by Mr. Gandhi with reference to the Congress-Muslim Scheme, in anticipation to the Secretary of State's visit during the last Winter, of course, adjusting our work to our present needs. What we should do is this:

A good summary of the precise measures proposed for adoption by the Viceroy and the Secretary of State with clear and simple explanations of the objections to them should be prepared and that printed copies of the same vernacular translations should be distributed broadcast throughout the country and signatures obtained from as many of his Majesty's Indian subjects as possible. They will serve as an unimpeachable evidence of the national feeling in the matter to be placed before the British public and Parliament, if we should ever be allowed the opportunity of rightfully pleading our case before them. Apart from this aspect of the work, it will be of the greatest value from the point of view of educating the masses practically and this last is infinitely more important than even instructing the ruling race in their own home for, after all it is the opinion of the Democracy of this land that will and must tell in the long run, in spite of the obstacles which the Viceroys, Secretaries of State and the Cabinets that come and go would continue to create in the interests of the bureaucrats and exploiters. Let us therefore be up and doing, if we really mean to emerge out of the servitude and bondage, which to all appearance seems inevitable not only now but for generations to come.

UTTERLY DISAPPOINTING.

DR. SUBRAMANIAM'S OPINION.

(Associated Press.)

MADRAS, July 12.

Dr. S. Subramaniam Iyer writing to the press on Reforms speaks of it as utterly disappointing, and says one outstanding fact underlying the report, is the distrust of the Indian population. It is so deep-rooted as to exhibit itself at every stage of the propounded programmes.

PUNJAB PRESS COMMENTS.

LAHORE, July 12.

The "Punjabee" to-day says "Indians will feel no enthusiasm nor a pleasure in the reform which still keeps many vital questions for the future settlement by officialdom. In leaving the electorate undefined and suggesting an uncertain division of functions of Government, it says, the proposals contain a fundamental defect. "One of the most important among the proposals is that within the province which has been chosen as the unit, in which the goal of responsible government is to be realised, there should be, as far as possible, immediate and complete responsibility in local affairs and reservation of other matters to a part of the Executive Government. The success of the experiment will depend on how the transferred and reserved subjects are determined.

The "Tribune" writing on the Provincial Executives says, "They are only a part of the scheme in which practical steps are proposed for giving effect to the pledge regarding responsible government of August 20th." It concludes after an analysis of the proposals "If it is really intended to initiate responsible government in regard to the transferred subjects there is but one way of doing it. The ministers, though they be chosen by the Governor, must hold office at the will of the legislature and be removable by them."

CALCUTTA SHARE MARKET.

(Associated Press.)

CALCUTTA, July 12.

The industrials ruled very firm with a strong inquiry for popular stocks as Britannia Biscuits, Assam Saw Mills, Surma Valley Saw Mills, Kumardhubi Engineering, and others. Jute mill shares ruled slightly easier with a moderate business passing and without any special feature of interest. Coal shares were also easier more sellers than buyers causing a set back in the rates. The following were the closing quotations:—

Coal:—Aucklalnd 4, Bansdeopur 37/3, Bokaro and Ramghur 24/14, Borrea 25/4, Jainty Central 17/12, Jumoni 12/8, Katras Jberriah 117, Kinuri 12, Kuardi 21/8, New Beerbhoom 55, 55/8, New Kendah 12/4, Phularitand 11/8, Raneegunge 47/8, Samla Kendra 18/8.

Jute:—Auckland (ord) 369, Dalhousie new shares 540, Delta (ord) 605, Fort William (ord) 414, Gourepore (prefs) 101/8, Howrah (ord) 53/12, Kamarhatty (ord) 748, Kelvin (ord) 870, Khardah (ord) 475, Lawrence (prefs) 116, Lansdowne (ord) 404, Lothian (ord) 328, Northbrook (ord) 67/12, Reliance (ord) 44/12, Union (ord) 865.

Miscellaneous:—Assam Saw Mills 22/12, Bengal Brass 31/6, Behar Oil 50/8, Bengal Paper (prefs) 56/8, Britannia Biscuits 14/8, Calcutta City Flour 19/4, Delhi Saharanpur Railway 108, Hooghly Flour 24/12, Indian Galvanizing 9 p., Kumardhubi Engineering 53/8, Reliance Firebrick Lottery 25/8, Surma Valley Saw Mills 25/4.

Tea:—Central Cachar 72, Eastern Cachar 105, Kalachera 100.

Government Paper 3½ per cent. was quoted at Rs. 65 to 65/4, and small lots at Rs. 65/8 to 65/12.

KIKABHAI BUILDING.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—I am very sorry to remark that the Corporators should make a false statement. When Mr. Dhondiba Baddey and Mr. S. K. Barodawalla had come to inspect the premises I think they had closed their eyes so as not to see us who were lying on bed. I was suffering from fever as well as all the members of my family and I do not know what made him state that no one was sick. I was under the treatment of Dr. Navalkar, L. M. & S. Grievances regarding water and insanitary condition as stated in your paper, are quite true and I will stand by it till the last as also my co-tenants till it is remedied thoroughly. We do not want charity from the Municipality, we require what we deserve to get by "right" and I am prepared to claim the same by all the means possible. I may say that the next election is to come out shortly and I hope that the ratepayers will take my letter as a note of warning at the time of voting. The Corporators are desirous of having empty honour, but they would not like to work in the interest of the public. I am now aged 58. This is the personal experience of mine.—Yours, etc.,

RAMCHANDRA BABURAO.

Kikabhai Building, Sankli Street,
12th July, 1918.

Sir,—I bring the following to your notice and that of the public to judge who is true or false as regards the statement made by the Hon. Mr. Barodawalla and Mr. Dhondy who are the members of this Ward. I have no hesitation in saying that they have from top to toe misrepresented the facts as regards our grievances. Our complaints as ventilated in your paper are genuine. Mr. Barodawalla said that the tenants were not ill at the time when he visited (on the 26th June, 1918). I myself, and my sister, were ill and were under the treatment of Dr. S. N. Navalkar, L. M. & S. If you require I am prepared to produce a certificate to convince the public. When such is the case (on the 26th June), when Mr. Barodawalla visited the building and when we were actually ill as also other tenants, I wish to know from you what business has he as a member of the E. Ward, to misrepresent things before such a large body as the Corporation meeting.—Yours, etc.,

V. R. PARAB.

Kikabhai Mistry Building, Byculla,
Bombay, 12th July, 1918.

Sir,—We, the undersigned tenants of the above building, on behalf of the other tenants, beg to bring the following to your notice as also of the public as regards the Corporation meeting and the statements made by Messrs. Dhondy and S. K. Barodawalla.

After we read the surprising statements made by some of the members of the Ward in the Corporation meeting yesterday, in your valuable paper, we went to Mr. Dhondy's place to invite him to our building to convince him of the facts of our grievances ventilated in your paper of the 26th ultimo, and the misrepresenting statements which he made. We told him this morning to come and see our second and third floors, whether water is coming or not, and also to see whether the surroundings were sanitary or insanitary. Practically there was absolutely no water coming in the second and third floors in the morning and also the surroundings were very insanitary and the conditions of the roads was bad. But unfortunately the answer we got from Mr. Dhondy was that he was not prepared to come with us to see the building as he had got hundreds of businesses to attend to, and he told us that it was impossible for him to dance behind us. We never expected such an answer from a member of the Ward who spoke boldly yesterday before such a big organisation for the welfare of the public, as a Corporation meeting, that he is always working on behalf of the ratepayers. From this, the people can judge whether he really works in the interests of the public or not; and at the same time, when we told him to his face that he and Mr. Barodawalla had misrepresented the facts as regards our grievances, he replied to us that as grievances were genuine, he seconded a resolution to increase the supply of water. As for sick beds we have already sent you a letter giving the full details of the sick persons. We will be much obliged and also the tenants, if you kindly publish that letter with the names of the sick persons for public information.—Yours, etc.,

L. M. PENDSE.
G. K. GUPTE.

Kikabhai Building, July 11.

[The letter from the tenants referred to in the above was received by us on June 28th. It confirms and endorses the statements contained in an article of the 26th and gives a list of 32 persons who were then lying sick. It is signed by about 50 persons.—Editor, "B. C."]

Sir,—I will be much obliged if you could kindly publish the following in your columns for public information.

I am very much surprised to read the remarks made by Mr. S. C. Dhondy in the Corporation debate of yesterday evening re. Sankli Street Water Supply, which was published in your paper of this morning. He says in the meeting "that there was not a 'particle of fact' in the complaint made to the Corporation," whereas at the time of the Hon. Mr. Barodawalla and others' (including Mr. Dhondy, who came a little bit later), visits to the above building, myself and other tenants of the building complained to them about the scarcity of water and the insanitary surroundings. We even told them that by Providence the water is coming (not forcibly) on all floors. About the cleanliness of the building, we told them that we cleaned the building as far as each tenant's portion is concerned at our own cost, owing to the epidemic raging at that time, and showed them the insanitary conditions of the road. Besides I took one of the visitors with a hat on, (sorry, I forgot to take his name), to my room and showed the "thousands of flies and mosquitoes" which was stated in your leader of the 26th ultimo. For which the gentleman replied that we can find them everywhere. What more "particles of fact" does Mr. Dhondy require?

Regarding Mr. Barodawalla's remark, "that when he went to the spot the people there told him that they had suffered from fever, but they were all right now," I myself had a conversation with him and I told him all the grievances which I experienced there and told him that I was also suffering from fever. I was a patient under Dr. Sir Bhalchandra Krishna. I was ill for more than a week. I am prepared to place a copy of the certificate, which is in the hands of my superior officers, placed for getting leave, before you. When such is the case I really wonder how Mr. Barodawalla dared to say that the tenants said that nobody was ill at that time. I may mention here that when Mr. Barodawalla left the building he even took my name.

Sir, I leave the whole thing to you (as I understand that yourself had visited the building from the leader of the 26th ultimo) and the public to judge.—Yours, etc.,

A. GOPAL.

Kikabhai Building, July 12th.

THE LUCKNOW MURDER CASE

EVIDENCE OF SHANKERLAL.

(From our Correspondent.)

LUCKNOW, July 12.

When Mr. Rutledge resumed the further hearing of the political murder case this morning, Mr. Alston examined Shankar Lal of Darayapore, Aligarh District. Witness said he joined the D. A. V. Pathsala in 1913 and lived in the boarding house of which Jagdamni Sahai was the Superintendent. Jagdamni used to talk politics to him. Jagdamni always talked of turning the British out of India by means of force and organising gangs. Witness was asked to join one of the gangs and he agreed to do so. Last year Jagdamni introduced the accused to him, but did not give his name at first. Jagdamni asked him to work under the accused and witness agreed to the proposal. Witness used to receive letters from Jagdamni. Accused used to visit Aligarh pretty often and during one of those visits he suggested to witness that the latter should work in some large town. In one of the later interviews Lucknow was suggested. During the last summer vacation accused succeeded in inducing him to go to Lucknow and paid him ten rupees for expenses. Witness came to Lucknow and put up in a *dharamshala*. Two days later Shambhu Dayal (absconding accused) saw him at the *dharamshala* and Sambhu said Jagdamni had sent him to see witness. Shambhu took him to accused's house and there he was introduced to one Ramprasad. Accused asked him to return to Aligarh and paid him ten rupees for expenses. He returned to Aligarh through Cawnpore. At Cawnpore witness met accused. Accused told him he had changed his house. From Cawnpore accused took him to Lucknow. In Lucknow they occupied a house in Ghasia Mandi. He met Ramprasad there. The deceased who was known to witness as Burra Babu, another man whom witness knew as Bengali and a third man who was introduced as Nasir, used to visit accused. The last named used to visit accused daily. The other two lived there for some time. The accused when he left Lucknow placed witness under the direct orders of Nasir. During Dussera holidays Ramprasad left for some days for somewhere. During Dussera festival witness went to Aligarh. He was absent for about ten days. After his return from Aligarh he noticed accused had changed his residence and for some time he did not see him. In 1918 he met accused again. Three or four days before the murder, accused told witness Burra Babu was spending money in an improper way, but gave no particulars. A day or two before the murder, accused told him he should not allow Burra Babu to go to his (witness) house, but he could let Shambhu Dayal visit him. On the morning of the day of the murder he saw both Burra Babu and Bengali outside his house. He took Burra Babu and Bengali into his house. Before leaving they gave him an envelope saying it was very valuable and he put it in his box. Shambhu Dayal came there about three o'clock and asked him if Babu and Bengali had been to him and witness answered in the affirmative. Shambhu then left saying witness should not give out his name to anybody. In the evening as usual he waited for the accused till 7-30 to give him a copy of the "Leader." As the accused did not turn up witness went to the hotel for food. At the hotel the accused came to see him and witness went out with him. They walked towards the accused's house and on the way accused told him, "We have shot Burra Babu. You should not go to your house because the pistols have been left on the spot where Burra Babu was shot." Witness did not know at time whether Burra Babu had been killed or not. In accused's house he found Shambhu Dayal. Shambhu was also agitated. They began a discussion about Ramprasad and said that Ramprasad must have turned traitor remarking he had not arrived in accused's house. While witness was there Ramprasad arrived. There was a talk about murder. Witness then gave evidence of references in their conversation to the murder and continued that he heard the whole story and then asked why they wished to kill Burra Babu. Accused repeated he had spent money in an improper way. Witness had seen stains of blood on Shambhu's dhoti and accused's muffler.

Two or three days later the accused read an account of the murder in the "Indian Daily Telegraph" and remarked to witness, "As the pistols are not found by the police, Bengali must have taken them away." On the night of the murder accused was of opinion that Burra Babu had not been killed, but had escaped. The day after murder he saw accused write some letters. Witness then detailed his movements till his arrest in Aligarh in the beginning of April. He was taken to Benares and a few days later he made a statement before the District Magistrate.

Corroborative evidence was then led and the hearing was not concluded when the Court rose for the day.

BUILDING TRADE AFTER WAR.

NATIONAL SCHEME FOR RECONSTRUCTION.

300,000 HOUSES IN FIRST YEAR.

Sir David Shackleton presided at the inaugural meeting of the Joint Industrial Council for the building industry at the Central Hall to-day.

Mr. Hayes Fisher (President of the Local Government Board), who was accompanied by Dr. Addison and Mr. G. H. Roberts, said that the Council would be called upon to discuss the regularisation of wages, a very important question when they came to consider the cost of workmen's dwellings, and the question whether an economic rent could be paid, and, if not, on whom the deficit must fall. He did not think that there was going to be any unemployment to trouble us for many years after the war.

The Minister of Labour would be called on to consider priority of employment, because after the war we should find ourselves very short indeed in the labour market of men who were capable of doing the higher work in building. There would be much building to be done, for there would be a tremendous shortage of working-class dwellings, as well as of many other buildings necessary for carrying on our industries.

The aim of Dr. Addison and himself was to see that at least 300,000 workmen's dwellings were built within twelve months of the declaration of peace. This, he had been told, was too sanguine an estimate, and that there would not be enough material or labour to carry out that object, but without a high ideal they would never build anything. (Hear, hear.)

NATIONAL SCHEME FOR RECONSTRUCTION.

Dr. Addison said the foremost difficulty after the war would be the supply of raw material. A number of establishments which before the war were devoted to turning out building materials had been for some time past engaged in the output of war materials, and his department were making arrangements by which, as soon as possible after the war, these would be turned over to their original use. There would be financial difficulties to be got over as well as those pertaining to the proper supply of machinery, &c. As soon as the industry had appointed its council the burden of responsibility, so far as possible, would be passed on to it from the priority organisation which his department was setting up, and he could assure them that the Government would gladly seek its advice. No matter how long the war might last it was absolutely necessary that no time should be lost in making all the necessary arrangements for starting a national scheme of reconstruction.

NO TIME TO LOSE.

Mr. G. H. Roberts, Minister of Labour, said he appreciated the fact that the building trade was one of the most varied and complex in the country. That it had so far dealt with its own problems brought about by the war showed that it was fully qualified to deal with those which would arise in the future. The Government did not wish to impose these councils on any trade, but they recommended and regarded them as essential to any trade if it were not to lag hopelessly behind. What the Government, in effect, proposed to do was to utilise the immense amount of local talent in various industries which had hitherto remained untapped. He fully recognised the difficulties arising out of local conditions, but the object of the scheme was the levelling of these problems for the national good. The pooling of knowledge which the formation of the Industrial Councils would result in could not fail to have a most beneficial effect as a whole; but before the efforts of the Councils could take effect they must have the support of the workers themselves. Towards this end better wages and better conditions must be given to them if the problems of reconstruction were to be successfully dealt with. For his part he would prefer to keep men in the army longer than was absolutely necessary in preference to releasing them under conditions which would only tend to make them swell the ranks of the unemployed. He was glad to say that the problem connected with the reinstatement of men in our industries had been and would be still further lessened by the loyalty with which employers were keeping their promise to reinstate their men in their old employment after their discharge. It was of the greatest importance that no time should be lost in forming these industrial councils, as one could never tell when peace might come, and the process of reconstruction have to be entered upon.—The "Wesleyan Gazette."

ALL-INDIA CASUALTY LIST.

(Associated Press.)

SIMLA, July 12.

The name of the following British officer appears in Casualty List No. 691 Indian Expeditionary Forces:—

Wounded:—Machine Gun Corps, Captain J. Macky.

The influenza epidemic has developed to a serious extent in Singapore. Business has been considerably affected and the postal service greatly diminished. The Government printing office staff have been so much reduced by illness that when the Military Service Ordnance was introduced into the Legislative Council no copies of the measure were available. In addition to influenza an epidemic of Dengue fever in an accentuated form prevails.

BRILLIANT INK PILLS

The "Bengalee," says, "These inks are excellent in quality and can compare favourably with some of the best known foreign brands. The price is unusually cheap."

The "Amrita Bazar Patrika" says, "These inks give a brilliant and lasting character to the writing."

Each Pill makes 1 inkpot of ink. Price—Bright Blue Black, As. 15 per gross (144 Pills); Diamond Blue Black, Rs. 1-8 per gross; Red ink, Re. 1-6 per gross; Green ink, Re. 1-4 per gross.

U. C. CHAKRUBARTTY,

8 Tarak Chatterji's Lane CALCUTTA

REFORMS IN INDIA

Are you interested in the question of Indian Reforms? These, as you know, will surely come but to deserve reforms, to merit participation in self-government and self-management the people of the country must see that they are able to take an active part in the development of the numerous industries in his land and not leave it to men from other countries. Practical training of a sort can be had here, the difficulty lies with ambitious men, who are unable to go to Europe or America, in getting the necessary THEORETICAL TRAINING here. This however, can be supplied by the INTERNATIONAL CORRESPONDENCE SCHOOLS of London IN YOUR OWN HOME and IN YOUR SPARE TIME at a moderate cost. If YOU are ambitious therefore and wish to help in the aggrandisement of your country you have no excuse for sitting idle, but should forthwith apply for a training in any of the following courses:—

Agriculture; Architecture; Book-Keeping; Civil Engineering; Commercial Training; Commercial Chemistry; Cotton Carding, Spinning, Weaving, etc; Draughtsmans; Dairy Farming; Electrical, Mechanical and Motor Engineering; Illustrating; Poultry Farming; Mining; Salesmanship; Shorthand-Typewriting; and many others.

Mention profession in which you are interested and write NOW for free prospectus showing details of courses and terms. to:—

The GENERAL MANAGER for India,
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THE CONDITIONS OF THE PROBLEM.

(Continued from page 9.)

of those who have been described as "attracted by curiosity to this new thing or who find diversion in attacking a big and solemn government as urchins might take a perilous joy in casting toy darts at an elephant." On the other hand is an enormous country population, for the most part poor, ignorant, non-politically minded and unused to any system of elections,—immeresd indeed in the struggle for existence. The rural classes have the greatest stake in the country because they contribute most to its revenues; but they are poorly equipped for politics and do not at present wish to take part in them. Among them are a few great landlords and a larger number of yeoman farmers. They are not ill-fitted to play a part in affairs but with few exceptions they have not yet done so. But what is perhaps more important to appreciate than the mere content of the political life in India is its rate of growth. No one who has observed Indian life during even the past five years can doubt that the growth is rapid and is real. It is beginning to effect the large landhere; and there are signs of its beginning to affect even the villages. But recent events and above all the war have given it a new earnestness and a more practical character. Men are coming to realise moro clearly that India's political future is not to be won merely by fine phrases: and that it depends on the capacity of her people themselves to face difficulties and to dispose of them. Hence comes the demand for compulsory education, for industries, for tariffs, for social reform, for social, public and military service. For a long time many Indian leaders were content to criticise; they have now begun to construct; and because construction is a matter of which the Government can so greatly help or hinder they are more than ever anxious to take a share in the Government itself.

Political capacity of the rural population.

The potential capacity for politics of the rural popualation, of whom the peasant proprietor and the tenant are typical, is discussed in the following extract from an official report:—

"Our rule gave them security from the violence of robbers and the exactions of landlords, regulated the amounts of revenue or rent that they had to pay, and assured to both proprietor and cultivator—in the latter case by the device of the occupancy right—a safe title in their lands. The change was so great that they sank into a condition of lethargic content; even yet they have barely realized that Government has any other gifts to offer; as for the idea of self-government, it is simply a planet that has not yet risen above their horizon.

"But there are signs of awakening. They have already learnt an important lesson—that it is legitimate to bring their troubles to the notice of Government and that a good Government will listen to them with sympathy. They are often contemptuously branded as the 'voiceless millions of India': but the charge is untrue. They do not ask much or often, but that is because they want so little. Nevrtheless if they are aggrieved they do not hesitate to say so. They may not be vocal, but they are certainly not voiceless.

"Hitherto, they have regarded the official as their representatives in the councils of government; and now we have to tear up that faith by the roots, to teach them that in future they must bring their troubles to the notice of an elected representative—further, that they have the power to compel his attention. We have to bring about the most radical revolution in the people's traditional ideas of relation between ruler and ruled, and it will be a difficult and even dangerous business, for it is neither safe nor easy to meddle with traditional ideas in India. Unless the political changes now in contemplation are accompanied by an additional campaign directed to awaking in all classes alike but especially in this particular class, a sense of citizenship, disaster will certainly result."

Interests of the ryet.

It is just because the Indian ryot is inarticulate and has not been directly represented in in our deliberatoins that we feel bound to emphasise the great claim he has upon our consideration. The figure of the individual cultivator does not even catch the eye of the Governments in Simla and Whitehall. It is chiefly in the mass that they deal with him, as a consumer of salt or of piece-goods, or unhappily too often as the victim of scarcity or disease. But the district officer and his lieutenants know well the difficulties that beset him, and his very human needs: and in the local revenue offices these make up nine-tenths of the public business done. What matters most of all to the ryot are his relations with his landlord: but his fortunes are by no means to be disposed of by considering them solely from the stand-point of "agrarian legislation." Much of the activity of Govenment comes home to him eventually; and whatever helps him in his difficulties adds enormously to the happiness of the country as a whole. It is not merely a matter of securing him in possession of his plot of land, of assesing his dues equitably and collecting them with discrimnation, of advancing him money in bad days and waiting till he is in a position to repay it. A simple, cheap and cetain system of law is one of greatest needs. He greatly requires to be protected against the intricacies of courts and the subtleties of law and enabled to defeat the advantage enjoyed by long-pursed opponents. The working of all great procedure codes, the law of usury, of registration, of limitation of contract, the Court-fees Act, the Stamp Act, is felt in the remotest village in the land. The ryot and hundrers of thousands of his kind may be lifted from penury to comfort by a canal project costing millions of pounds. One of his constant needs is protection against the exaction of petty official oppressors. Improvements in seed or stock, manures, ploughs, wells; the building of a new road or a new railway: facilities for grazing his cattle or getting wood for his implements; the protection of his crop from wild animals, and his cattle from disease and his brass vessels from burglars; cooperative banks to lend him money and cooperative societies to develp his market; the provision of schools and dispensaries within reasonable distance—these are the things that make all the difference to his life. They have all been dispensed for him by an official government in the past; and we must always bear in mind that he will not find it easy to learn to arrange for himself in future. He has sat on caste *panchayats;* he has signed joint petitions to official authority. But he has never exercised a vote on public questions. His mind has been made up for him by his landlord or banker or his priest or his relatives or the nearest official. These facts make it an imperative duty to assist and to protect him while he is learning to shoulder political responsibilities.

The politically minded class.

In estimating the politically-minded portion of the people of India we should not go either to census reports on the one hand, or to political literature on the other. It is one of the most difficult portions of our task to see them in their right relation to to the rest of he country. Our obligations to them are plain for they are intellectually our children. They have imbibed ideas which we ourselves have set before them and we ought to reckon it to their credit. It is no reproach but rather a tribute to our work. The *Raj* would have been a mechanical and iron thing if the spirit of India had not responded to it. We must remember, the front by hard work; he has seized the education which we offered him because he present intelectual and moral stir in India too, that the educated Indian has come to first saw its advaneages; and it is he who has advocated and worked for political progress. All this stands to his credit. For thirty years he has developed in his Congress and latterly in the Muslim League, free popular convocations which express his ideals. We owe him sympathy because he has conceived and pursued the idea of managing his own affairs, an aim which no Englishman can fail to respect. He has made a skilful, and on the whole a moderate, use of the opportunities which we have given him in the legislative councils of influencing Government and affecting the course of public business, and of recent years he has by speeches and in the press done much to spread the idea of a united and self-respecting India among thousands who had no such conception in their minds. Helped by the inability of the other classes in India to play a prominent part he has assumed the place of leader; but his authority is by no means universally acknowledged and may in an emergency prove weak.

The Relations t the Masses.

The prospects of advance very greatly depend upon how far the educated Indian is in sympathy with and capable of fairly representing the illitertae masses. The old assumptipn that the interests of the ryot must be confided to official hands is strenuously denied by modern educated Indians. They claim that the European official must by his lack of imagination and comparative lack of skill in tongues be gravely handicapped in interpreting the thoughts and desires of an Asiatic people. On the other hand it is argued that in the limited spread of education, the endurance of caste exclusiveness and of usages sanctioned by caste and in the records of some local bodies and councils, may be found reasons which suggest that the politically minded classes stand somewhat apart from and in advance of the ordinary life of the country. Nor would it be surprising if this were the case. Our educational policy in the past aimed at satisfying the few, who sought after English education, without sufficient thought of the consequences which might ensue from not taking care to extend instruction to the many. We have in fact created a limited *intelligentsia,* who desire advance; and we desire advance; and we cannot stay their progress entirely until education has been extended to the masses. It has been made a reproach to the educated classes that they have followed too exclusively after one or two pursuits, the law, journalism or school teaching: and that these are all callings which make men inclined to overrate the importance of words and phrases. But even if there is substance in the count, we must take note also how far the past policy of Government is responsible. We have not succeeded in making education practical. It is only now, when the war has revealed the importance of industry that we have deliberately set about encouraging Indians to undertake the creation of wealth by industrial enterprise, and have thereby offered the educated classes any tangible inducement to overcome their traditional inclination to look down on practical forms of energy. We must admit that the educated Indian is a creation peculiarly of our own; and if we take the credit that is due to us for his strong points we must admit a similar liability for his weak ones. Let us note also in justice to him that the progressive Indian appears to realise the narrow basis of his position and is beginning to broaden it. In municipal and university work he has taken a useful and creditable share. We find him organising effort not for political ends alone, but for various forms of public and social service. He has come forward and done valuable work in relieving famine and distress by floods, in keeping order at fairs, in helping pilgrims, and in promoting co-operative credit. Although his ventures in the fields of commerce have not been always fortunate, he is beginning to turn his attention more to the improvement of agriculture and industry. Above all he is active in promoting education and sanitation; and every increase in the number of educated people adds to his influence and authority.

Divisions of Indian Society.

Now let us turn to the other main feature of Indian society—its division by races, creeds and castes. Thirty years ago Lord Dufferin drew the following picture of India:—

"This population is composed of a large number of distinct nationalities, professing various religions, practising diverse rites, speaking different languages, while many of them are still further separated from one another by discordant prejudices, by conflicting source of usages, and even antagonistic material interests. But perhaps the most patent characteristic of our Indian cosmos is its division into two mighty political communities, as distant from each other as the poles asunder in their religious faith, their historical antecedents, their social organization, and their natural antitudes; on the one hand the Hindus numbering 190 millions with their polytheistic beliefs, their temples adorned with images and idols, their venerations for the sacred cow, their elaborate caste distinctions, and their habits of submission to successive conquerors—on the other hand, the Mahomedans, a nation of 50 millions, with their monotheism, their iconoclastic fanaticism their animal sacrifices their social equality, and their remembrance of the days when, enthroned at Delhi, they reigned supreme from the Himalayas to Cape Comorin. To these must be added a host of minor nationalities—most of them numbering millions—almost as widely differentiated from one another by ethnological or political distinctions as are the Hindus from the Mahomedans, such as the Sikhs, with their warlike habits and traditions and their enthusiastic religious beliefs—the Rohillas, the Pathans, the Assamese—the Baluchees, and other wild and martial tribes on our frontiers—the hillmen dwelling in the folds of the Himalayas—our subjects in Burma, Mongol in race and Buddhist in religion—the Khonds, Mhairs, and Bheels, and other non-Aryan peoples in the centre and south of India,—and the enterprising Parsees, with their rapidly developing manufactures and commercial interests. Again, amongst these numerous communities may be found at one and the same moment all the various stages of civilization through which mankind has passed from the pre-historic ages to the present day. At one end of the scale we have the naked savage hill man, with his stone weapons, his head-hunting, his polyandrous habits, and his childish superstitions; and at the other, the Europeanized native gentleman, with his English costume, his advanced democratic ideas, his Western philosophy, and his literary culture; while between the two lie layer upon layer, or in close juxtaposition, wandering communities with their flocks of goats and moving tents; collections of undisciplined warriors, with their clan organization, and loose tribal government; feudal chiefs and barons with their retainers, their seignorial jurisdiction, and their mediaeval notions; and modernized country gentlemen and enterprising merchants and manufacturers, with their well managed estates and prosperous enterprises."

The colours of the picture have since toned down. The generation that has passed since Lord Dufferin wrote has witnessed great growth. Schools have more than doubled; higher education has increased threefold; printing presses and newspapers have multiplied; and the production of books in English has increased by 200 per cent. The spread of western education has brought India more into touch with the outside world, and tended constantly though slowly to break down the barriers of social and religious customs. The sense of unity is growing and has been quickened by the war. As the Public Serrvices Commission saw, not merely is there greater communion of thought among educated Indians themselves but also closer communion of thought between educated India and England. At the same time they go on to say—

"Even amongst the educated, the conflicting traditions of Hindus and Muhammadans are still constantly reflected in their respective attitudes towards social and political questions of the first order, whilst, in addition to this main line of religious cleavage, there are other important communities such as Sikhs, Parsis, Buddhists (chiefly in Furma) and Indian Christians, who are all more or less widely separated from the bulk of the population, either Hindu or Muhammadan. No does religion constitute the only line of cleavage Geographical and climatic as well as social conditions have also helped to preserve down to our own times differences originally imported into India by successive waves of conquest and migration. Of all these considerations it would be unwise not to take cognisance. But it would be equally unwise to ignore that growing body of western educated opinion, which is gradually creating a new atmosphere all over India. Even those who most strongly deprecate some of its manifestations realise that it has contributed largely to the great social and religious movements, which are aiming at giving a new direction to old beliefs and at harmonising ancient doctrines with the teachings of science. It is reflected in that new sense of unity which is displacing the idea of ordained separation hitherto prevalent in Indian Society."

Variety of Local Conditions.

Thus from a bird's eye view India is still a country "marching in uneven stages through all the centuries from the fifth to the twentieth." There are tracts where it would be fantasy to dream of representative institutions. There are everywhere people so ignorant and so depressed as necessarily to lie outside the limits of any franchises which can at the outset be framed. Even within the limits to which the new constitution can be applied there are differences of conditions of which account must be taken in applying it. And running through the whole body politic is a series of divisions of sect and race which, as the Public Services Commission saw, still affect the minds of educated Indians.

Lessons for Emphasising the Difficulties.

Imperfect as it is, this sketch may serve to bring out the chief elements of the Indian part of the complex and heterogeneous total known as Brtish India. We refer to the other components later on. Why have we tried to describe the complexities of the task before us, and in particular why have we laid stress upon the existence of silent depths through which the cry of the press and the platform never rings? In the first place of course we wish to insist on the importance of these factors in considering the time necessary for the complete attainment of responsible Government in a country where in spite of rapid processes of growth so great a majority of the people do not ask for it, and are not yet fitted for it. But our chief purpose is more important than this. We desire to test the wisdom of the announcement of August 20. If we have conceded all that can fairly be said as to the difficulties of the task before us, then the policy which has been laid down can be judged in the light of all the facts.

The Justification of an advance.

We believe that the announcement of August 20 was right and wise; and that the policy which it embodies is the only possible policy for India. We have seen it estimated that the number of people who really ask for free institutions does not exceed five per cent. of the population. It is in any case a small proportion; but to the particular numeral we attach no importance whatever. We are not setting about to stir 95 per cent. of the people out of their peaceful conservatism and setting their feet upon a new and difficult path merely at the bidding of the other five per cent.: nor would that be our reason, whether the articulate minority were 20 per cent. or one-half per cent. of the whole. Our reason is the faith that is in us. We have shown how step by step British policy in India has been steadily directed to a point at which the question of a new and difficult path merely at the bidding of the other five per cent.: nor would how impulses at first faint, have been encouraged by education and opportunity; how the growth quickened nine years ago, and was immeasurably accelerated by the war. We measure it not by the crowds at political meetings or the multiplication of newspapers; but by the infallible signs that indicate the growth of character. We believe profoundly that the time has now come when the sheltered existence which we have given India cannot be prolonged without damage to her national life; that we have a richer gift for her people than any that we have yet bestowed on them; that nationhood within the Empire represents something better than anything India has hitherto attained; that the placid, pathetic contentment of the masses is not the soil on which such Indain will grow, and that in deliberately disturbing it, we are working for her highest good.

Conditions of success.

If then our faith is right what are the conditions of success? Obviously there is much to change. The habits of generations have to be softened if not overcome; we have to call forth capacity and self-reliance in the place of helplessness: nationhood in place of caste or communal feeling. But we have great influence working with us in the spirit of liberty that is stirring in Asia as in the rest of the world, and the intense desire of educated Indians to prove that their long period of tutelage may be ended and that they may take their place in the forefront of the world as a self-governing part of the Empire. The task is a great and worthy one, but it calls for some effort and self-sacrifice from every element in the community.

Political Education of the Ryot.

Let us begin with the ryot, because his is the most difficult case. When local bodies are developed some of his class will have a vote on local questions. He will thus begin to discover that if there is no school near his village or no road to take him to market, the right way to procure these benefits is, not as heretofore by asking the Collector for them, but by voting for the local board member who is most likely to get them for him. The process will be an up-hill one; it will take time; and very probably advance can only come through previous failure. The rural voter will perhaps find himself cajoled or bought or coerced into voting in a way that does himself no good. But eventually it will dawn upon him, as it has done upon the agricultural classes elsewhere, that because he has a vote he has the means of protecting himself and that if those who claim to represent him neglect his interests he can discard them. As his political education proceeds, he will come to apply the lesson learned in local affairs to the affairs of Government also. It will occur to him eventually that if landlords are oppressive and usurers grasping and subordinate officials corrupt he has at his command a better weapon than the *lathi* or the hatchet with which to redress his wrongs. He will gradually learn that though the Government is far off he can take a remote part in determining its action, and he will find that because the infinitesimal power which he wields is in the aggregate effective the Government becomes more sensitively alive and responsive to his needs. But his rate of progress will always depend upon the measure of assistance which he receives; and we look to both officials and candidates to feel a responsibility for helping him. Finally he will come to realise that if he is to deal effectively with the more clever and better education, which he rejected so long as it merely seemed to him to clash with his material interests by depriving him of his children's labour and then unfitting them to follow the plough after him, will acquire in his eyes a new attractiveness when it presents itself to him as a factor in the process of getting better tenure or easier advances for himself. The present times are favourable to growth. The minds of India's peasant soldiery who have returned from abroad will never again work quite in the old way and they will relate their experiences to many who staved at home. But we feel no doubt that in learning to rise to his new responsibilities the Indian peasant voter will need all the help that other people, officials and non-officials alike, can give him.

Obligations of the Landed Aristocracy.

The natural and acknowledged leaders in country areas are the landed aristocracy. They generally represent ancient and well-born families, and their estates are often the result of conquest or grants from some mediaeval monarch. By position, influence and education, they are fitted to take a leading part in public affairs. Some of them are beginning to do so; and our aim must be to call many more of them out into the political lists. They are conservative like the ryot, but like him they also will learn the need to move with changing times. They also, when they perceive that the protection of interests which are dear to them depends upon doing so, will find out how to organize, and to argue and to make speeches. It will be no very easy task for them. They stand upon a conception of social order which is not easily reconcilable with the hustlings and the ballot box. But undoubtedly they are called to take their dignity and self-respect. Like the representatives of their class in other countries they must learn to fulfil the responsibilities of their position in a new way. After all they start with considerable advantages inasmuch as they have command both of means and position. We must give them a special measure of representation, if they need it, at the outset; but it may be that their political education like the ryot's will come mainly by pressure of events.

And of the smaller gentry.

For the smaller landed gentry the task will, we hope, be easier. Their estates have often a more utilitarian origin: they are descended from the officials of old time governments, from farmers of revenue, from younger sons, dependents, or captains who received grants of land for maintenance or good service. They are less influential but often not less educated than their former overlords, and being unhampered with the traditions of nobility they will be less averse to playing their part in public affairs. Indeed they figure already upon local and district boards; and there is hope that they will furnished a useful and independent contingent to the legislative bodies of the future. No men are better qualified to advise with understanding and great natural shrewdness on the great mass of rural questions which will come before the provincial legislatures.

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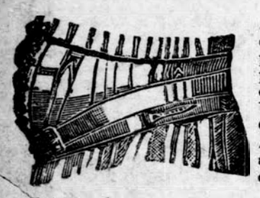

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PRIORITY PASSES FOR GOODS.

OBJECTS OF AND PROCEDURE FOR ISSUE.

The following Press Note has been issued by the Director of Civil Supplies:—

As there appears to be some uncertainty regarding the objects of and the procedure for the issue of Priority Passes for goods carried on the railway the Public are informed that the object of the system is to obtain priority for the movement through the railways of essential objects, particularly foodstuffs. A further object is to prevent the unnecessary use of railways due to cross traffic or the carrying of goods from an unnecessarily long distance. It has been decided, therefore, that priority passes will be issued for urgent traffic. These passes may be either blue which signifies very urgent traffic or red which gives right of priority, but blue passes will only be issued in very exceptional cases. It is not, however, intended by the issue of these passes to close ordinary traffic; on the contrary it is hoped that by the better regulation of traffic the carrying of ordinary merchandise will be more regular than it is at present. Such merchandise will be carried without any passes after priority has been given to the goods covered by blue or red passes.

Application for passes may be made, if it is desired to bring the goods to Bombay, to the Director of Civil Supplies or in the case of Food grains, Firewood, Charcoal and Grass to the Assistant Controller of Foodstuffs, Bombay. If the place to which the goods are to be taken is in the Presidency outside Bombay application should be made to the Collector or to the Political Agent of the place of consignment. The Collectors and Political Agents have not got the power of issuing passes themselves but will send them to the Director of Supplies.

Applications for passes must be made only for goods already purchased. They must be made by the buyer or consignee, at the place of destination. If, for example, it is desired to bring goods from Calcutta to Bombay the application must be made not by the merchant or the despatcher in Calcutta but by the consignee in Bombay. If the buyer or consignee is purchasing on behalf of a company, or of another person his application should be supported in writing by the person or company for whom the goods are intended.

Passes issued for goods coming from a place within the Bombay Presidency will be sent to the Traffic Manager of the Railway if the goods are to be sent from Bombay and in other cases to the District Traffic Superintendent of the Railway district in which the station from which the goods are to be despatched is situated. In the case of goods to be brought from other Provinces the passes will be sent to the Director of Civil Supplies in that Province should he desire this to be done. When the Director of Civil Supplies does not require that the passes for certain commodities should be sent to him, they will be sent direct to the Railway officers. In every case when a pass is sent either to the Railway officers or to the Director of Civil Supplies of other Provinces, intimation will be given to the applicant for the pass.

In the case of goods bought under the orders of the Munitions Board application for passes should be made to the local Controller of the Munitions Board. In the case of goods bought for export to the order of the British Government or for export, under license, for Allied Governments, application should be made to the Collector of Customs, Bombay. In the case of goods bought by Military Departments, the Military Departments concerned have, in most cases, the power to issue passes and application should be made to them.

Passes will be only valid for three weeks from the date of issue from the Director of Civil Supplies. It is, therefore, necessary that goods must be brought promptly for despatch if it is desired to take advantage of the pass.

It is necessary that persons desiring goods to be brought to Bombay or to any place in the Bombay Presidency must bear in mind the following points:—(a) The goods must be essential; (b) it must not be possible to bring them by other means such as sea or road; (c) they must be brought from the nearest market or place of supply. The more closely these rules are observed the less congestion there will be on the railway and the less disturbance, therefore, to the general traffic of goods.

"TOMMY'S ANNAS."

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—Why is it Tommy has to pay annas four for cigarettes in Bombay which he can actually obtain (for annas 2-2 piece) in Mesopotamia and why is it the authorities close their ears to these reports? It is high time the authorities concerned moved about a little and at the same time in the right quarters and they would see lots to their surprise. Tommy may then receive a little of his rights and a little justice. I know the war brings troubles but not to such an extent and after all profiteering has been the subject in your papers for a long time and it is time the authorities and not the shopkeepers fixed the prices.—Yours, etc.,

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GUJARAT NOTES.

THE DADABHOY DAY IN AHMEDABAD

(From our Correspondent.)

AHMEDABAD, July 10.

A public meting was held on Sunday evening at the Premabhai Hall in Ahmedabad to celebrate the Dadabhoy Day, the Hon. Rao Saheb Harilal Desaibhai presiding. Mr. Ramanbhai, M. Nilkanth addressed the meeting. Mr. Ramanbhai said that he was present in Bombay when the Grand Old Man of India breathed his last. He then recounted the services rendered to India by the late Dr. Dadabhoy whose long life was not embittered by disappointment. The deceased hated racial animosities and was overwhelmingly in favour of the Hindu-Moslem *entente*, and was mainly instrumental in conciliating the leaders of these sister communities at the session of National Congress held in Calcutta under his presidency. Mr. Maganbhai, C. Patel, the next speaker, emphasized the remarkable fact how in the shifting sands of politics, Dr. Dadabhoy was the only publicist to keep up an untarnished reputation. Mr. Patel distinguished disinterested workers from sordid opportunists and said how Dr. Dadabhoy was the first fearless exponent of Home Rule for India In winding up the proceedings, the President said that the gift of the gab was not the only desideratum in a leader of men, he must translate his words into deeds. Finally, the President exhorted his hearers to cherish the same lofty ideals which had ennobled the whole career of the late Dr. Dadabhoy.

The Ahmedabad Municipality.

There is something radically wrong in the internal administration of the Ahmedabad Municipality as appears from the persistent agitation carried on in the local papers. The water supply is defective, the condition of roads lamentable and precautionary measures to prevent the recrudescence of plague are ignored The public money they say is being wasted at present in preparing temporary drains to serve as an outlet for him water, the debris dug out being spread on the streets. It is alleged that the fire engine does not reach a house on fire in good time to check the spread of flames. The latest achievement is the order of the Municipal Commissioner to demolish a tastefully laid out plot on which Mr. Jamietram Narbheram Thakore has been expending time, labour and money for the last three years. It is a novelty in this bad world when the conversion of an ugly piece of land into a beautiful garden in miniature should bring down an order of demolition.

The Wadhwan Administrator's Latest.

The zeal with which the Administrator, Wadhwan State, Wadhwan, safeguards the well-being of his charge has recently materialised in a mandate prohibiting the citizens from extending their hospitality to their friends and relations if they happen to come from plague-infected areas. The landlords who have apartments to let are asked to refrain, from admitting tenants who knock at their doors in the natural desire to escape from tainted atmosphere. Any one contravening the behest shall be liable to punishment. A more excellent way would have been to have instituted a thorough medical inspection of all persons coming from plague-stricken localities. Let us hope that the order will be consistently enforced even when the sojourner happens to be a friend or a relation of the powers that be.

Grievances and Agitation.

The postal sorters of the Ahmedabad and Kathiawar Division have submitted a joint application to the Postmaster General to the effect that the Postal Superintendent conducts himself with undue harshness and should forthwith be translated to a more congenial sphere. No reply being vouchsafed to the above telegraphic communication, the sorters are sorely disappointed.

The clerks of the Kaira District formed themselves into an association at a meeting held at Nadiad on Sunday last to secure a substantial increase in their salaries. Let us hope that a better measure will be meted out to them than fell to the lot of the talaties who could not get an audience of Lord Willingdon at Surat for which they spent Rs 600 in train fares.

HOME RULE LEAGUE.

OFFICE BEARERS OF PROVINCIAL COUNCIL.

At a meeting of the Bombay Provincial Council of the Home Rule League, held on the 10th instant the following office bearers were elected:—

President:—Hon. Mr. M. A Jinnah.

Vice-presidents:—Mr. B. G. Horniman, Mr. Jamnadas Dwarkadas and Shrimati Ansooyaben Sarabhai.

Secretaries:—Mr. Ratansey D. Morarji and Mr. S. G. Banker.

Treasurers:—Mr. L. R. Tairsee.

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If baby has the wrong food valuable time is lost in the double sense, both the time your baby ought to have used to grow bigger and stronger and the time wasted in ridding baby's system of this wrong food and getting his digestive organs into a healthy state.

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"WAR FEVER" EPIDEMIC IN CALCUTTA.

STUDENT COMMUNITY STRONGLY AFFLICTED.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, July 12.

The "war fever" is now spreading among the Europeans. What is more remarkable is that several doctors have been laid up with it. Some forty officers of the Customs department out of a total strength of about two hundred, both European and Anglo-Indian, have been attacked by this disease. On Thursday, three sailors suffering from these symptoms of the "war fever," were removed from the Kidderpore Docks to the Presidency General Hospital, while, on the same day, above fifty workmen in the Gun and Shell Factory at Cossipore took suddenly ill in the course of their work.

The fever got hold of the student community strongly, for instance, of the students residing at the Hardinge hostel about 150 are down with fever and at the Presidency College hostels and numerous other college hostels more than 50 per cent. have fallen within the zone of this strange fever. It is understood that M.A., M. Sc and B. L. examinees have approached the University authorities and it is likely that their examinations, which were to have commenced from Monday next, are likely to be postponed for the present.

COMPULSORY RELIGIOUS EDUCATION.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—I do not think any reasonable educationist, even when he protests against compulsion, seeks to blame the missionary for trying to spread his religion, much less for getting his school recommended for grant. Everybody knows that he has to earn his bread and that his principal object is not Education but Religion. But one may not blame the mosquito for biting, and incidentally conveying malaria, and still one may seek protection from it—no offence meant, I only state a point of view.

"N. A. P." says and repeats that the Bible has been taught at the Wilson College *all along*. The length of time a grievance has existed, is certainly no excuse for its continuance. The main question is whether there is a grievance. And can anybody seriously say that to have the Bible or the Koran or any other religious book forced on you is not a grievance? Your correspondent cites the instances of the Hindu and Mahomedan colleges at Benares and Aligarh, which "provide" religious education. But do they force it on non-Hindus or non-Mahomedans? If they do, it is certainly wrong. "Providing" religious education, and forcing it on people who do not want it, are obviously different things.

"N. A. P." imagines that a student goes to the Wilson College, not of necessity, but for the exceptionally high standard of teaching. The fact is that with a large number of students refused admission to other colleges, he has only Hobson's choice. He has to go to the Wilson College, will he nill he, and bear, the Bible as best he can.

"N. A. P." apparently thiks that the number of students converted is negligible, and I quite agree with him. Why then insist on a teaching which is so thoroughly useless, besides being a nuisance? Why should Government grants, which is public money, and hence largely drawn from non-Christians, be misused to force Christian religious teaching on Hindus and Mahomedans and Parsis and Jews? If the University cannot consider this point, the Government ought to. If the existing Grant-in-aid rules do not take it into account, the rules must be changed.—Yours, etc.,

A REASONABLE EDUCATIONIST.

Dharwar, July 10

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—Your correspondent, Mr. L. R. Mehta, in criticising "Compulsory Religious Teaching" in the Wilson College denounces its students as "dregs" and further goes on to say that when students are refused admission in any other college then only they join the said institution.

Unfortunately Mr. Mehta in writing the above misses his aim and insults his own fellow-brethren. The number of the present students is more than a thousand and that of the past about three thousand or even more, the majority of them being Hindus, and if these, in the opinion of the learned Mr. Mehta, are all "dregs" (whilst some of them have stood first in the competitive examinations) it is high time for India to hail Mr. Mehta as the brightest star and proclaim him to be the King of the Empire of the Brilliants. If Mr. Mehta, with his retinue, will once visit the Wilson College and inquire of the students whether they had sought admission in any other college before applying to the institution they are studying at present or if he will go round in his Rolls-Royce to the past students for the same, he will be convinced that what he said was simply fallacious.—Yours, etc.,

M. D. KARAKA.

Cumballa Hill, July 10.

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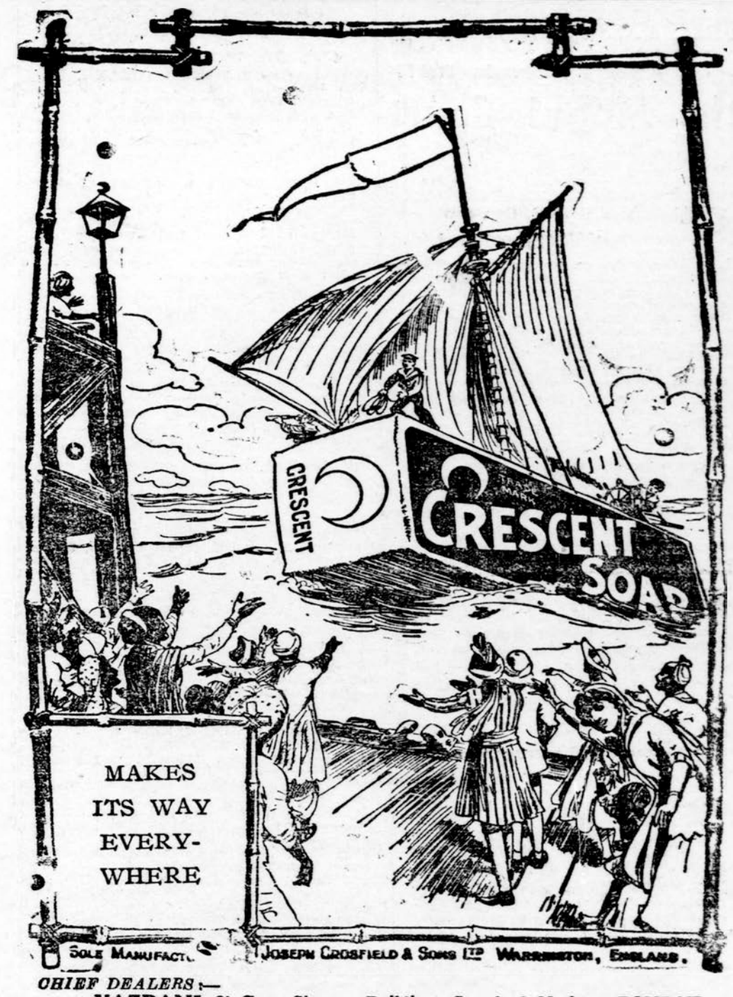

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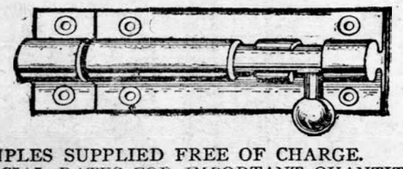
BOLT  BRAND

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(July 14th, 7th Sunday after Trinity.)

CHURCH OF ENGLAND.

The Cathedral, St. Thomas the Apostle, Church Gate Street.—Clergy, Rev. H. E. Arnould, Senior Presidency Chaplain; Rev. W. F. M. Hammerton, Garrison Chaplain, 7 a.m., Holy Communion; 7-45 a.m., Matins; 8-30 a.m., Holy Communion, Choral Agutter in G. Hymns 160, 177, 312, 291. 5-30 p.m., Children's Service; 6-30 p.m., Evensong and Sermon. Anthem Walmisley in C, Hymns 176, 165, 231. Collections for Organ Fund. Daily Matins at 7-15 a.m. and Evensong at 5-15 p.m., Daily Holy Communion at 7-45 a.m. On Wednesdays Choral Evensong at 6-30 p.m. War Litany 7 p.m.

Afghan Memorial Church, Colaba.—Chaplain Rev. R. L. Wormald. 8 a.m., Holy Communion; 10 a.m., Parade Service; 5-15 p.m., Sunday School; 6-30 p.m., Evening Service.

All Saints Church, Malabar Hill.—8 a.m., Matins; 8-30 a.m., Holy Communion; 6-30 p.m.

St. Mary the Blessed Virgin, Parel.—Chaplain Rev. J. B. Glass, 8 a.m., Morning Prayer; 8-30 a.m., Holy Communion; 6-30 p.m., Evensong and Sermon.

Emmanuel Church, Girgaum—Clergy: English.—Rev. C. W. Thorne, M.A., Rev. H. W. Lea-Wilson, M.A., Marathi—Rev. Canon D. L. Joshi and Rev. D. A. Yardi, B.A., Gujarati—Rev. L. Hari. English Services: 8 a.m., Holy Communion; 6-30 p.m., Evening Prayer and Sermon. Collections for Church Expenses and Poor. Marathi Service, 9 a.m. Gujarati Service, 2-30 p.m.

St. Paul's, Kamatipura (S.P.G.), Foras Road.—7 a.m., Matins; 7-30 a.m., Holy Communion; 8-30 a.m., Holy Communion (Choral); 6-30 p.m., Evensong and Sermon.

Christ Church, Byculla.—7-0 a.m., Holy Communion (Plain); 7-30 a.m., Morning Prayer; 8-0 a.m., Holy Communion (Choral); 5-15 p.m., Children's Service; 6-30 p.m., Evening Prayer and Sermon.

St. Nicholas' Church (opposite Prince's Dock)—Chaplain J. W. Bilby. 10 a.m., Holy Communion; 7-30 p.m., Evening Service and Sermon.

Holy Trinity Church, Hornby Road. Clergy Rev. A. L. Bradbury. 8 a.m., Matins and Litany; 8-30 a.m., Holy Communion; 6-30 p.m., Evensong and Sermon.

Holy Cross, Umarkhadi (Chapel of Ease to St. Peter).—Clergy: Rev. Fr. Moore, Rev. H. Lord and Rev. J. Londhe. 6-30 a.m., Holy Communion (English), 7-30 a.m., Holy Communion (Marathi); 8 a.m., Matins (Gujarati); 6-30 p.m., Evensong and Sermon (Marathi).

St. Peter's, Mazagon.—6-30 a.m., Holy Eucharist: 7-15 a.m., Matins and Litany, 8-0 a.m., Choral Eucharist; 6-30 p.m., Evensong and Sermon.

St. Stephen's Church, Bandra Hill.—Clergy: Rev. J. S. Payne. Matins and Sermon at 11 a.m.

CHURCH OF SCOTLAND.

St. Andrew's Church (Church of Scotland), Apollo Street, Fort.—Senior Chaplain Rev. J. Drummond Gordon, B. D. 9-30 a.m., Joint Service with United Free Church of Scotland; 5-15 p.m., Sunday School; 6-30 p.m., Evening Service.

United Free Church of Scotland, Waudby Road.—9-30 a.m., United Service in St. Andrew's Church; 5 p.m., Sunday School and Bible Classes: 6-30 p.m., Evening Service.

WESLEYAN.

Wesleyan Church, Colaba Causeway.—9 a.m., Morning Service, Preacher, Mr. G. Bennett, 5 p.m., Sunday School; 6-30 p.m., Evening Service, Preacher, Rev. A. Garland

Wesleyan Church, Victoria Gardens, Byculla—10 a.m., Morning Service, Preacher, Rev. I. Wearne, C. F. 5 p.m., Sunday School: 6-30 p.m., Evening Service, Preacher, Rev. T. H. Sheriff, Subject, "The Imperial Religion."

Wesleyan Marathi Mission.—8-15 a.m., Morning Service, Byculla; 9-30 a.m., Sunday School, Parel; 4-30 p.m., Evening Service, Parel. Preacher: Rev. S. Rahator.

PRESBYTERIAN.

Ambroli Presbyterian Church, Girgaum Back Road.—Minister: Rev. M. B. Nicambe, English Service 9-30 a.m., Evening Service in Marathi, 5 p.m.

METHODIST.

Taylor Memorial Methodist Episcopal Church, Clare Road, Byculla.—Pastor: Rev. W. E. Bancroft. 8-30 a.m., Sunday School, 9-15 a.m., Morning Service; 6-30 p.m., Evening Service; 8-30 p.m., Men's Social Hour in Union Hall.

Bowen Memorial Methodist Episcopal Church, Lansdowne Road, Apollo Bunder.—Pastor Rev. H. Ingham. 9-45 a.m., Sunday School; 11 a.m., Morning Service; 6-30 p.m., Evening Service.

CONGREGATIONAL.

American Mission Church, Hume Memorial Church, New Nagpada Road, Byculla.—Pastor: Rev. John Malelu. 9 a.m., Sunday School; 10 a.m., Sunday School Teachers' Class; 3-45 p.m., Gospel Spreading Society; 5 p.m. Afternoon Service. Prayer Meeting on Friday at 8-30 p.m. Agripada: 9 a.m., Sunday School; 5 p.m., Afternoon Service.

BAPTIST.

Bombay Baptist Church (opp. Post Office), Middle Colaba.—Minister Rev. E. P. Blackaby, 9 a.m., and 6-30 p.m., Sermon; Sunday School from 5 to 6 p.m.

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The Cathedral (Our Lady of Hope), Kalbadevi.—Vicar Rev. Dr. B. de Monte. 7 and 8-30 a.m., Masses; 5-30 p.m., Evening Service.

The Holy Name, Wodehouse Road.—Clergy: The Jesuit Fathers. Masses 6 a.m., 8 a.m. and 9 a.m., Evening Service 6-30 p.m.

St. Anne's, Byculla.—Clergy: The Jesuit Fathers. Masses 6-30 a.m., 7-30 a.m., and 8-30 a.m., Evening Service, 6-30 p.m.

Church of Our Lady of the Rosary, Mazagon. Masses 5-30 a.m., 7 a.m., and 8-30 a.m. Evening Service 6 p.m.

Cavel Church (Our Lady of Health).—Vicar, Rev. M. DeSa. Masses 7 and 8-30.

Church of St. Francis Xavier, Dabul, (Burrow's Lane), Girgaum Road.—Vicar; Rev. Fr. J. N. Coutinho, 5-30, 6-30 7-30 and 10-30 a.m., Masses: 6 p.m., Evening Service.

St. Theresa's Chapel, Girgaum Tram Terminus—Chaplain: Rev. D. Remedios, 6-30 a.m. Mass; 5-0 p.m., Evening Service.

Chapel of Our, Lady of Dolours, New Sonapur.—Chaplain: Rev. Daniel X. Fernandes. Masses at 6 and 8 a.m.; 6-30 p.m., Evening Service.

Church of N. S. de Salvacao, Dadar.—Acting Vicar Rev. J. J. Dias. Sunday Service: Masses at 5-30 and 6-30 a.m. Evening Service 4-30 p.m. Daily Masses 6-30 and 8 a.m.

Mount Mary's Chapel, Bandra Hill, Bandra. —9-30 a.m., Mass.

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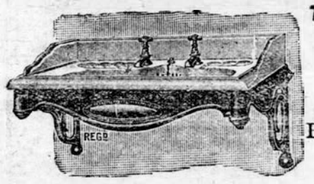

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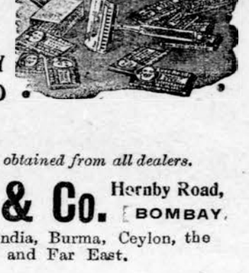

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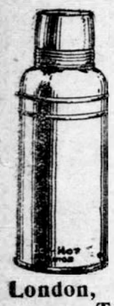

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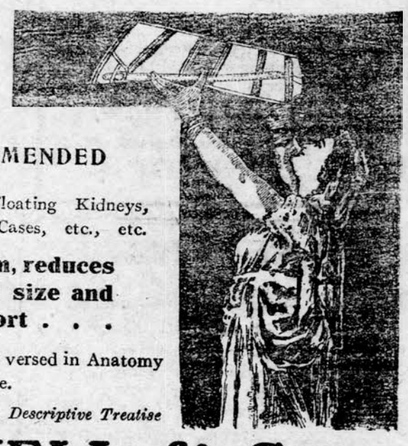

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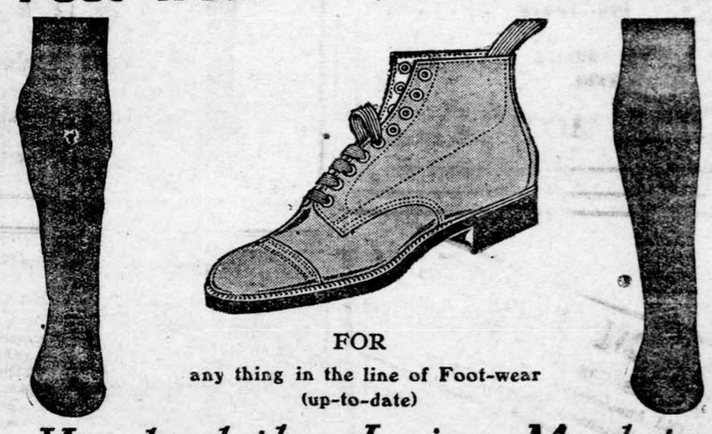

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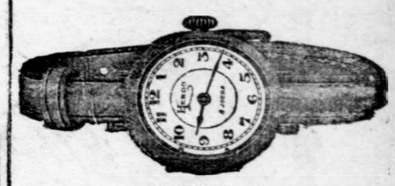

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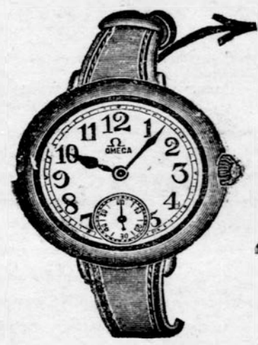

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